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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 207 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Kashmir Follows Travancore Lead

Defiance Of Gag Order Launched

UNKNOWN DESTINATION FOR ARRESTED LEADERS

Muslim Conference Plan For Mass Satyagraha

SRINAGAR, August 29.

A mammoth meeting of citizens of Srinagar was held this morning in Azad Park in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. six persons, who addressed the meeting were arrested and taken to an unknown place.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm were witnessed while the arrest was being made. The arrested persons were profusely garlanded and amidst vociferous cheers bade good-bye to all.

Complete hartal is being observed in the city. Tonga-drivers too have joined the hartal.

Processions are being arranged in the city. Students and women are arranging separate processions.

The Working Committee of the Muslim Conference is meeting to chalk out a programme of mass civil disobedience all over the State.

Police armed with lathis are parading the streets. The authorities are watching the situation—United Press.

ARREST AT SRINAGAR

Mr. Abdullah And Others Defy Ban Order

SRINAGAR, August 29.

Seven persons including Mr. S. M. Abdulla, President of the Muslim Conference, were arrested this morning, while addressing a meeting in defiance of the order promulgated under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting meetings of political character for one month. Among those who were arrested are Mr. S. M. Abdulla, Pandit Kashp Bhandu, Sardar Budhsingh, Mr. Mohd. Syed, Member of Kashmir Assembly and Gulam Mohd. Sadiq, member of Kashmir Assembly.

A partial "Hartal" is being observed in the city. Police are patrolling the streets.—A. P.

PEASANTS' MARCH TO AUNDH

To Place Demands Before State Authorities

AUNDH, August 29.

About 2,000 peasants from different villages of Atpadi Taluka in Aundh State came here on foot this afternoon to place before the State authorities their demands regarding land assessment and arrears.—United Press.

Aundh Workers In Court

(From Our Correspondent)

AUNDH, Aug. 29.

The workers on whom the notices were served, presented themselves in the court and the District Magistrate adjourned the hearing till September 13.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo is expected to-night and he may negotiate further.

KARACHI.—The Hindu Mahasabha, Karachi Branch, have decided to accord a public reception to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, when he visits Karachi on September 3.

A.I.C.C. MEETING IN OCTOBER?

Subhas Asks Sardar Patel To Consult Mahatma And Fix Venue

CALCUTTA, August 29.

Following representations made to him by certain members of the Working Committee, suggesting that the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. be held in Delhi, the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has, it is understood, wired to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel enquiring if the A. I. C. C. meeting could be held some time in October instead of September.

Mr. Bose has also asked Sardar Patel to select the venue of the meeting in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi.

A formal announcement is expected to be made on receipt of a reply from Sardar Patel.—A. P.

HITLER VISITS KEHL

Inspection Of Fortifications On Frontier

STRASBOURG, August 29.

Herr Hitler unexpectedly arrived at Kehl, opposite Strasbourg, by road at 9 this morning accompanied by eight Generals. The party proceeded to inspect fortifications on either side of Kehl bridge. The frontier between Strasbourg and Kehl was closed and all traffic suspended. The inspection ended at 10 o'clock, when Herr Hitler and the generals left in the direction of Offenbarg.

The visit has caused the greatest surprise and no official reception was accorded but all the Kehl Black Guards were mobilised to maintain order.

Shortly after Herr Hitler left, the frontier was re-opened.—Reuter.

(Kehl is on the eastern bank of the river Rhine in Baden, while Strasbourg lies on the western bank of the river in Alsace).

B.P.C.C. And Corporation

Survey Committee's Report Says Only 70 Seats May Be Contested

The report of the committee appointed to survey the electoral position in the City was adopted by the B.P.C.C. at its urgent meeting on Monday. The report suggested that not more than 70 and not less than 64 out of the 106 general seats in the City could be contested by the Congress. Out of the 11 special seats it has suggested that the seat of the Indian Merchants Chamber and the University may also be contested.

September 30 was fixed as the last day for receiving nominations and October 8th for the report of the Selection Committee.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR JAIL

Prisoner's Plea For Being Treated As Political

POONA, August 29.

According to "Lokshakti", a local vernacular daily, Channu Singn, a political prisoner, undergoing imprisonment in the Sholapur jail has started hunger-strike from last Saturday evening.

Channu Singh requested the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, that all prisoners in the Sholapur Political Prisoners' Day case be treated as politicals.

As Channu Singh received no reply from Government till Saturday, the day stipulated by him for reply, he went on hunger-strike.—United Press.

SATYAPAL MEETS SUBHAS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Dr. Satyapal, who recently resigned from the presidentship of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and who is now in Calcutta, had one hour's interview with the Congress President this morning.

He said to a Press representative that Mr. Bose was anxious to acquaint himself with the situation in the Punjab, and promised to pay a visit to the province and the Frontier Province as early as possible after the A. I. C. C. meeting.—United Press.

HOW MAHATMA TREATS SATYAGRAHIS

WARDHAGANJ, August 29.

The first batch of Harijans who want that a seat should be reserved for a Harijan in the C. P. Cabinet and who have been fasting at Shegaon since Saturday, have been accommodated in a room in the Gandhi Ashram.

The second batch of five arrived here to-day and left for Shegaon to replace the first one.

A fresh batch will be coming here every alternate day.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ATTEMPT ON ADMIRAL ... HORTHY?

BUDAPEST, Aug. 29.

A mysterious explosion, apparently of great force, as it was audible all over the surrounding districts, occurred to-day at the river embankment where Admiral Horthy landed only forty minutes previously on his return from Germany by a river steamer. The police immediately threw a cordon round the affected area. Nobody was hurt. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.—Reuter.

Why Henderson Was Summoned

Preliminary Conference At Downing Street On Czech Problem

LONDON, August 29.

Sir Nevile Henderson, Lord Halifax, Sir John Simon and Sir Robert Vansittart conferred at the Foreign Office this morning. All met Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10, Downing Street in the afternoon. The Conference lasted eighty minutes.

It is considered certain that Sir Nevile Henderson will remain in London for to-morrow's meeting of the Ministers at which twenty will be present, including the Ministerial heads of the three Defence Services. The reason for Sir Nevile Henderson's summons to London is given officially as "to consult with Lord Halifax and the Premier."

It is not expected that any demarche will be made in Berlin at present. The attitude of the British Government is stated to be of hope and has been as far as possible toward a peaceful solution of the crisis.

Dr. Masaryk called at the Foreign Office and remained for fifteen minutes.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE AT DOWNING STREET

LONDON, August 29.

At a conference at No. 10, Downing Street, which was attended by Foreign Office experts, the Czechoslovakian crisis was reviewed as a preliminary to to-morrow's meeting of the Ministers.

It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will proceed to Balmoral to-morrow night as the Minister in attendance on His Majesty and will be remaining there until the end of the week.—Reuter.

HALIFAX AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, August 29.

Lord Halifax arrived at the Foreign Office at noon and conferred with Mr. Nevile Henderson and Sir Robert Vansittart.

The meeting of Ministers called by Mr. Chamberlain takes place to-morrow morning and unless developments in the situation make alterations necessary, Mr. Chamberlain will leave for Balmoral to-morrow night.—Reuter.

Problem Before French Cabinet

PARIS, Aug. 29.

The International situation will be one of subjects to be discussed at this afternoon's meeting of the French Cabinet, when M. Bonnet will make a statement on Lord Runciman's work in Prague and Gen. Franco's reply regarding the withdrawal plan.—Reuter.

Invited To Nazi Congress

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

The British Ambassador has provisionally accepted Herr Hitler's invitation to attend the coming Party Congress at Nuremberg. The American, French, Japanese, Argentine and Brazilian Ambassadors will also be Herr Hitler's guests.—Reuter.

Runciman To Meet Benes

PRAGUE, Aug. 29.

Dr. Benes will receive Lord Runciman to-night.—Reuter.

Ex-Indian Army Officer Dead

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Death has occurred of Lt.-Col. G. C. Wheeler, V. C., formerly of the Indian Army.—Reuter.

"Revise Rupee Ratio"

Gets First Place In Ballot But Is Likely To Be Disallowed

SIMLA: August 29.

The "United Press" gathers from lobby talks the resolution for revision of the Rupee Exchange Ratio, which drew the first place in ballot for discussion in the Central Assembly on September 2, is likely to be disallowed by the Governor-General.

In the event of its disallowance the next resolution on the agenda to be taken up is that by Maulana Shaukat Ali urging the appointment of a committee of the House for implementing the recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee of 1926, namely, a review in 1938 of the Sandhurst Scheme with a view to considering whether success achieved so far is not sufficiently solid to warrant further acceleration of the rate of progress.—United Press.

Burma Press Boycotts Governor's Speech

RANGOON, August 29.

Representatives of the Burmese Press did not attend the joint session of the Legislature addressed by the Governor, whose speech they are not publishing.

This is a sequel to the decision arrived at by Burmese newspaper editors that the Burmese Press would not publish officials' speeches delivered either in the Legislature or outside as a protest against the order by the Government against the Press.—A. P.

STRIKE IN HOWRAH WORKSHOP

Presentation Of Demands To Management And Its Sequel

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

About 400 men of an Engineering Workshop in Naziranj, Howrah, struck work to-day.

It is alleged that the workers formulated their demands and handed it over to the management for redress. It is also alleged that the reply of the authorities was not acceptable to them. Later with the assistance of a few prominent Labour leaders of Howrah, the strikers, who were still then inside the premises of the workshop, were persuaded to leave the buildings.

The situation is quiet.—A. P.

MADRAS MOVE FOR CUT IN RAILWAY ALLOWANCES

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The "United Press" learns that the Madras Government have addressed the departmental heads on the reduction of expenditure in travelling allowances.

The proposal, it appears, is that officers who are entitled to travel generally in the first class should in future travel in the second class and in exceptional cases, when officers are compelled to travel in the first class, Government will bear half the difference between first and second class fares.—United Press.

Madras Corporation To Condemn Army Bill

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

Mr. T. G. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras, has given notice of the following resolution, to be moved at the meeting of the Council, to-morrow:—

"This Council highly condemns the Government of India for passing the 'Anti-Recruitment Activities Bill' into law, much to the detriment of the civil liberties of the Indians."—United Press.

Repression Only Fans Popular Discontent

TRAVANCORE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE BACKED

Ordinance Regime Condemned: Defence Committee Formed

Resolutions strongly condemning the lawless laws resulting in the suppression of all civil liberties and democratic rights of the people of Travancore, promulgated by the Travancore Government;

Congratulating the leaders of the State Congress and all others arrested for their devotion to the cause of freedom and popular rights;

Expressing sympathy and solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Travancore and

Appealing to His Highness the Maharaja effectively to intervene by conceding the popular demand for Responsible Government in the State were passed at a largely attended public meeting, held at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, on Monday morning.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Travancore Union, Bombay and Dr. S. K. Vaidya presided.

The meeting also appointed a Committee, with the President as Chairman, called the Travancore State People's Defence Committee.

"WILLINGDON" OF TRAVANCORE STATE.

"Grant of the people's demand with good grace, in my judgment, would strengthen the bonds of love between the Ruling House and the people, while repression is bound to smother and even kill what loyalty and regard the people had for the Ruling House, and Sir C. P. Ramaswai Iyer must individually take the fullest responsibility for this state of things," declared Dr. S. K. Vaidya in addressing the audience. He congratulated the Travancore Union on publicly registering their views regarding the suppression of civil liberties in the State. "The promulgation of the 1932 Ordinances," observed Dr. Vaidya, "makes me to think whether Sir C. P. R. Iyer, is not really anxious to be classed as one of the 'strong men' of India, a very Willingdon of the Travancore State."

LIMITED ISSUE.

Proceeding Dr. Vaidya said: "The issue involved is very simple and limited. It is the immediate withdrawal of the prohibitory orders now in force in Travancore against the right of the people to hold public meetings, for the education of the people for the demand of Responsible and Representative Government in the State, the right of freedom of association and the right of freedom of speech." The Travancore State Congress had declared that it demanded Responsible Government only under the aegis of the Maharaja of Travancore and had proclaimed their adherence to peaceful and legitimate methods. "There is no disloyalty to the person of the Ruling Maharaja, and it cannot be called a disloyal movement. As there is no violence to be advocated or used as a policy or to be condoned as a method, it is neither revolutionary nor subversive." As far as he could understand the movement was reformist and he was at a loss to know why the Ruler and his Dewan should be so "obtuse."

NEED FOR DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. C. Raju moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Travancore Union, Bombay, strongly condemns the promulgation of lawless laws resulting in the suppression of all civil liberties and democratic rights of the people of Travancore and expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the people in their heroic and non-violent struggle for the vindication of popular rights and aspirations."

In his speech Mr. Raju recalled the hope with which the people of Travancore greeted Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer when he was appointed Dewan of Travancore. Much was expected from him and

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

Police Official Injured

Car Set On Fire By Crowd Out To Defy Ban Order

TRIVANDRUM, August 29.

The District Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, was injured by stone-throwing to-day by a crowd assembled at the beach, for holding meeting in disobedience of the District Magistrate's order. The Superintendent escaped with injuries, but his car was wrecked by stone-throwing and was then set fire to and destroyed. About a dozen constables were injured, many seriously.

The total number of injured persons is still unknown. The Assistant Police Superintendent's car was also stoned.—A. P.

Travancore Invites Congress President

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

It is understood that Mr. Haripad K. Iyer, President of the Travancore National Congress who interviewed the Congress President for the last two days invited him to visit Travancore State in the course of his South Indian tour in order to acquaint himself with the political situation there at first hand.

Mr. Bose it is learnt, consented to consider the suggestion of Mr. Iyer.—United Press

NO REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

Cochin Govt. Turns Down Legislature's Demand

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 28.

The Government of Cochin have passed orders rejecting a 'Cut motion' passed by the Cochin Legislative Council during the budget session for 12½ per cent. land-tax remissions.

Government observe that while sympathising with the demand of the members of the Cochin Legislative Council, they regretted their inability to concede to the demand, such demands could be met only if Government revenues were supplemented by additional sources.

The Government have granted concessions in the payment of the land revenue wherever necessary. The agriculturists were afforded relief by the operations of the Land Mortgage Bank and the Debt Conciliation Board. The land revenue collected in the State was the lowest on record.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a highly experienced blender for our Cig. Mfg. concern. A European, Anglo-Indian, Bengali or Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable to U. P. Tobacco Co., Saharanpur. (10693)

Wanted immediately an efficient & capable General Manager. Must possess thorough knowledge of Spinning & Weaving. Experience of sales of Yarn & Cloth essential. Pay Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Testimonials, etc., before the 15th September 1938 to the Managing Agents, the Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Limited, Secunderabad, Deccan. (9351).

Wanted one M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor as Medical Officer for the Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital, Surat, for women and children. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 20. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 10th September, 1938, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, A. D. Cooper, Hon. Secretary, C.D.D.G., Surat. (9286)

Applications are invited for the posts of Assistant Mistries at Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad Candidates should have passed the Matriculation or its equivalent and possess certificates in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (lower course) of a recognised Technical Institution one of the subjects of such course having been Elementary Electricity and Magnetism and should have had at least 2 years' training in a Workshop. The pay of these posts will be as follows: Assistant Mistry: (a) Bombay Rs. 20-1-45, (b) Ahmedabad Rs. 20-1-40, (c) Surat and other places Rs. 16-1-36. Non-Provincial men need not apply. For further particulars, apply to the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Bombay. (9353)

52. TO BE LET.

To let—Whole also half blocks "Dias Lodge", Rana Street Grant Road See owner within. Rent Rs. 40. (10685)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1938, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. J. F. Macdonell and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, who go out of office at such Meeting, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th July, 1938. 9147

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of surplus and unserviceable miscellaneous stores comprising plant and machinery, Venturi meters, petrol engine, oil storage tanks, condemned water tanks, non-loco boiler, stationary engine and motors electric shunt wound with starter etc. available for disposal at various places on the G. I. P. Railway. Price per copy of Tender form Rs. 3 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 16th September 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (9276)

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1938a at 11-0 a.m. at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1938 and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st September to 21st September, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 29th August, 1938.

NOTE.—If the Dividend on Shares as recommended by the Directors is passed at the Meeting, it will be paid on or after 22nd September, 1938, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 21st September, 1938. 9355.

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let for Hindoos only—Airy, spacious flat, top floor at "Rama Mansion" No. 3, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, one drawing room, three bed-rooms, one kitchen, four bath-rooms, two godowns, two latrines and one separate bath-room and latrine for servants. Apply Mr. Narayen Purshram J.P. or Phone No. 41208. (10699)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10689 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two temporary posts of Sub-overseers in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100 with Cycle Allowance Rs. 5 p.m. so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30th September 1938.

The intending candidates must hold either a degree in Civil Engineering of Indian University or Diploma in Civil Engineering of the Poona Engineering College; preference will be given to graduates in Engineering having at least 3 years practical experience in roads and buildings or water supply departments.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Ag: Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 27th August, 1938.
9354.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile and subjects of Indian States who have obtained the necessary declaration, for the post of Lighthouse Mechanic under the Government of India for service in the districts stretching from Karachi to and including the coasts of Burma. The headquarters of the Mechanic will be at Madras.

Candidates should be between 25 and 30 years of age, of good character and strong physique. They should have passed the High School Final or equivalent examination. They must have served at least four years apprenticeship in a Railway Workshop or with a reputable firm of Mechanical or Electrical Engineers, should be good fitters and turners and be conversant with the use of precision tools. They should have had some experience in the erection and repairs of electrical installation and also in carpentry and black-smithing. Preference will be given to those proficient in mechanical drawing.

The post is permanent and pensionable, but the selected candidate will be on probation for a year. Pay will be Rs. 125-5-200-E.B.-10-250 p.m. without any allowances except travelling allowance admissible under the rules.

Full particulars of experience with certified copies of testimonials should be forwarded with applications which should reach the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Lighthouse Department, Simla, not later than the 30th September, 1938. (9356)

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1938, at 12-15 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. S. C. Cambata and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta, who retire by rotation, and who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th August, 1938, to 30th August, 1938 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 30th July, 1938.

N. B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 12th September, 1938 between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 Noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 15th August 1938. (9153)

Public Notices.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

Recruiting for the Communications Branch of the Royal Indian Navy will be carried out at the end of September. Selected candidates will be required to enrol for 12 years active service AT SEA and 10 years Reserve Service in the Royal Indian Navy.

QUALIFICATIONS: — Muslim, Christian and Anglo-Indian boys, age 15 to 16. Passed Matriculation or similar standard. Good knowledge of English. Good handwriting. Must pass strict medical examination.

PAY:—In addition to free accommodation, uniform and rations, pay at Rs. 15 per month for first two years while under training. Thereafter, Rs. 26 rising through various ranks to a maximum of Rs. 120 for specially selected ratings after about 15 years service. Further promotion to Warrant rank is also open to selected ratings on Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 180.

Applicants provisionally selected will be given a free rail pass to report at Bombay for final examinations.

Full details re: pay, leave, etc., can be obtained and applications should be forwarded immediately to the:—

Squadron Signal Officer,
Navy Office, Bombay.
J. T. S. HALL,
Commander, R. I. N.,
For Flag Officer Commanding,
Royal Indian Navy.

Navy Office, Bombay,
27th August, 1938.
9352.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1071 of 1937.

Messrs. MANGALDAS KALIDAS CHOKSEY, a firm, registered under the Indian Partnership Act doing business as Gold and Silver Merchants at Zaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Plaintiffs.

versus

Messrs. GANGAVISHAN NARANJANDAS, a firm, lately carried on business as Gold and Silver Merchants at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

To,
Messrs. GANGAVISHAN NARANJANDAS,

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 3,545-2-9 with interest on Rs. 3,258-7-0 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 16th June, 1937, till judgment costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of September, 1938, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate (O. S.) duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court to answer all material Questions relating to the suit. Please also take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 16th day of July, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sealed
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
The 16th day of July, 1937.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
(9349).

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Dep
elbourne Maru	18th Aug	31st Aug
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Yeiniku	9th Oct.	25th "
* Tsuan	15th "	18th "
A Steamer	24th "	9th Nov.

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OSAKA SYOSEN K KAISYA (Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

DECLINE OF INDIAN STAGE

Demand For Exemption From Entertainment Tax

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 26.

A deputation led by Mr. B. V. Varaskar and consisting of Mr. K. G. Limaye, Shakuntala Paranjapye and Mr. P. Altekar waited on Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, and placed before him the following representation:—

On behalf of the Bharat Natya Sammelan (the Indian Dramatic Association) we beg to place before you the following for your favourable consideration at an early date.

The Government of Bombay are probably aware of the deplorable condition in which most of the Indian dramatic companies at present are, and how very urgent it is to do something to improve their lot.

The competition of the growing cinema industry is, of course, one of the chief factors for the diversion of public taste from the stage to the screen. But more than this competition our Association would attribute it to the adverse conditions created by the policy of the Government in the matter of imposition of heavy taxes on public entertainments and of putting restrictions on the staging of plays and their performances in the public.

The stage in the Bombay presidency has been very severely hit by the policy of the Government, and if an attempt is not made to save it in time, the stage may be said to be completely doomed. We are therefore constrained to draw the attention of the Government to this serious state of affairs, and to urge that Government may be so pleased as to land a helping hand to the struggling profession and save it before it is too late.

It can do so by so amending the Bombay Entertainment Tax Legislation as to exempt dramatic performances from its operation, and by ordering the relaxation of censorship on plays.

It cannot be denied that the stage is one of the most powerful agencies of popular education, and as such deserves to be fostered and encouraged. The stage is a necessary agency for the revelation of individuality and many inherent qualities that go to make personality. It is, therefore, justly given a place in national renaissance in almost every country. The movement for national theatres is its proof. Cannot the Government of Bombay do something in the same line for encouraging the dramatic art?

We request that the Government of Bombay be pleased to revise its policy of imposing heavy entertainment duty on dramatic performances as was done in Bengal some time back.

CONGRESS WORK IN AJMER-MERWARA

Plan To Speed-Up Enrolment Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee has made an announcement of the following prizes to be awarded for speeding up Congress-enrolment in the province:—

1st prize: A National Flag worth Rs. 15 to the primary Congress Committee enrolling the largest number.

2nd prize: A Yarvada Chakra (Charkha) to the person enrolling the largest number in the urban area where Congress Committee do not exist.

3rd prize: A Varvada Chakra to the person enrolling largest number in the rural area where Congress Committees do not exist.

Mr. Harlal of Ajmer states he has been taken aback to have read his name on the personnel of the executive of the Rajasthan Socialist Party of Ajmer in the papers. He denies that he has got any connection whatsoever with the said party.

CONGRESS-WORKERS GAOLED

Messrs. Indra Dutt Swadhin and Rajendra Kumar Ajeya, the village Congress-workers of Kekri circle, who had been going trial in the Kekri Court under Sections 447, 352 and 106 I.P.C. have been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each under the former two Sections and to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under the latter Section in default of furnishing bail and security of good conduct for one year.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE FORMED

A village Congress Committee has been formed in Kharkar (Br). O.I.

Echo Of Khare Episode

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES NOT VIOLATED

Kripalani Answers Liberal Press Criticism

STATIC RULES SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO DYNAMIC SITUATION

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"The "Tribune" of Lahore has taken me to task for having issued a statement on the C.P. episode. Its contention is that after Gandhiji had written, it was not necessary for me to write. When I issued my statement I was not aware that Gandhiji had issued his. But even if I knew, I suppose I was entitled to write on the same subject. For the General Secretary of an organisation, it is not only a right but a duty to explain to the public the viewpoint of his organisation

"WHEN DEMOCRACY IS AT WAR"

"I am further told that I have tried to deny what Gandhiji has in his usual candour admitted, that the acting of the Working Committee was not democratic action, because "in external affairs the Congress cannot afford to be and is not a democratic body". Now I deny that this is the correct interpretation of what Gandhiji has said. Gandhiji throughout his statement maintains that Congress is a democratic institution. What he says is simply that the Congress is at war with British Imperialism and therefore, its action cannot be judged by canons of democratic conduct in peaceful times. It is a fact that different democratic canons apply to different situations. When a democracy is at war, as democracies often are, the rules that regulate their conduct are not the same as those in peaceful times. Because the rules change a democracy at war, it does not cease to be a democracy. During the Great War, when autocratic nations like Russia and Germany and democratic nations like England, France and U.S.A., were at war, there was a distinct difference in the political behaviour of the two sets. Of course, the difference in critical times narrows down, but that there is a difference no student of history and politics can deny.

WHAT GANDHIJI SAID

"What Gandhiji says is that India has not ceased to be at war with British Imperialism with the suspension of non-co-operation. The Central Executive, therefore, may not be judged by the canons that regulate democratic conduct in peaceful times In critical times power is everywhere concentrated in the executive. When momentous questions or war and peace involving the happiness and the life of millions have to be decided, prompt executive action is imperatively demanded by the situation. This naturally places vast and dangerous powers in the hands of even democratically created executives. The only check upon their action is the danger of being afterwards repudiated and often cashiered Autocracies are free from this danger. Moreover, democracy has no fixed, rigid or unchanging cannotation. Its contents must change with place, time and circumstances. What Gandhiji has said in his statement amounts to this that the action taken by the Working Committee is executive action taken when the nation has not ceased to be at war with British Imperialism. Even then the action is subject to review by the A.I.C.C. No principles of democracy have therefore been violated.

NO MONOPOLY OF FASCISM

"The Editor of the "Tribune" further contends that the Working Committee acted where it had no jurisdiction. It is not the monopoly of fascism to act outside its jurisdiction. (As a matter of fact, there is nothing outside the jurisdiction of fascism). Even a democracy may act outside its jurisdiction.

IRELAND'S EXAMPLE

Mr. Roy holds that not the Congress democracy through its executive but the democracy of the Assembly voters of C. P. through the Assembly Party, was the only authority competent to decide the issue That action was called for by the situation is not questioned. All that is questioned is the competence of the Working Committee. Mr Roy holds that, "in the very nature of the case, there are two parallel democracies at work in India". The misunderstanding by the liberal Press and those who have been brought up in the nineteenth century traditions of democracies, is due to the fact that they apply static rules to a dynamic situation. They fail to see that India is in the process of a revolution without an exact parallel in constitutional history Contemporary Ireland may supply a partial parallel. The situation, however, is unique. It is, therefore, not constitutional and formal logic that should apply but what the Socialists call the revolutionary or the dialectic logic. Principles of democracy are not like the laws of Medes. Democracy is a dynamic concept, and if its rules are not to become dangerous dogmas, it must evolve principles appropriate for a changing situation"

HIS FIRST RESIGNATION.

"Dr. Khare's first resignation did not involve any fundamental principles of Congress and programme. It was created by an individual unwilling to carry out the terms of a compromise freely entered into. At best, it was created by an individual to avoid an irksome position which had been tolerated for many months but could not be tolerated for a couple of days more. It was created with the help and co-operation of the Governor, who manifestly had some other aims than the interests of democracy of Government. It was brought about by one who all along the line had admitted the authority of the Congress command. Did Dr. Khare consult the general voters in the C.P., or their representatives—the Party? If he was unwilling to consult the High Command, he should have at least furnished himself with the vote of the Party. He cannot take refuge under the specious plea that a meeting of the Party was not demanded.—United Press.

"POLICE-BOMBING" ON N. W. F. OF INDIA

I. I. Socialist Committee's Protest

OXFORD (By Air Mail).

The Socialist Committee for Indian Independence of which Mr. James Maxton, M. P. is the Chairman and Messrs. Campbell Stephen, M. P., George Buchanan, M. P. John McGovern, M.P. Fenner Brockway and G. S. Dara (Honorary Secretary) at a meeting condemned "police-bombing" on the North-West Frontier of India and welcomed the firm stand taken against it by Colonel Arthur Osborn, whose "lifelong experience of Punjab-Peshawar conditions gave his opinion great weight."

The Committee invited the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the repeated warning from the Indian Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose and from the ex-President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as well as from such organisations as the All India Trade Union Congress, the Indian Peasants organisation, and the Congress Socialist Party, of the dangerous consequences which will follow the enforcement of the Federation provision of the New Indian Constitution.

RECONSIDER FEDERAL SCHEME

The Committee urged the British Government to reconsider the Federal Scheme with a view to bringing it into line with the popular Indian demands and to avoiding the development of a serious situation in India.

The Committee opined that the fact that the Congress was responsible for Government in seven of the eleven provinces of India proved that it had the mass support of the Indian people. It was no longer possible to pretend that it was not the most representative organisation in India. It was quite clear that no constitution could be worked in India without the support of the Congress. The best way in which the British authorities could bring the Indian leaders to a realisation of a change of attitude, if such had occurred, was to express their readiness to reconsider the fundamental basis of the Federation Scheme, which denied now merely the right of principle of independence but the elementary rights of Self-Government.—United Press.

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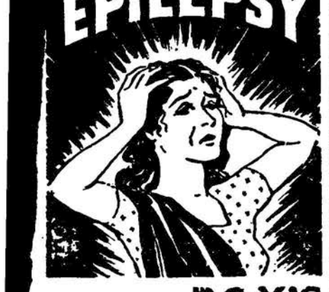
END EPILEPSY



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Is a scientific combination of several valuable ingredients which, together, constitute the ideal formula for the quick relief of pain, without affecting the heart or upsetting the stomach.

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MUSLIM MINISTERS IN CONGRESS CABINETS

Mr. Rauf Shah Wants Congress-League Coalition

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) (By Mail.)

"Two aspects of the statement of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in regard to the appointment of a Muslim Minister in the C.P. Cabinet have to be specially guarded against. The first is the probable impression that Maulana Azad has done something most wonderful in securing for Muslims a place in the C. P. Cabinet. The second aspect is that the ministership for a Muslim in the C.P. Cabinet is a heavenly gift for which betrayal of one's political faith and one's conversion to the Congress are not too great a price," declared Mr. S. A. Rauf Shah, President of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board and leader of the Muslim League party in the C.P. Assembly, in an interview to the Associated Press on the recent Ministerial contretemps there.

Mr. Rauf Shah is at present in Hyderabad as the head of a deputation with a view to promoting greater cultural and educational association between Hyderabad and Berar.

He added: "The recent events surely have taught Muslims in what perspective ministerships for Muslims has to be viewed in the Provinces. What is our right cannot and should not be accepted as anybody's gift."

Mr Rauf Shah proceeded to say that those in power who wanted them to regard it as a gift exposed themselves to the charge of being selfwilled bureaucrats in these days of democracy and autonomy. It would be worse if they tempted a member of the minority to betray his political creed to accept ministership as a bribe for turning a traitor to his community.

Mr. Rauf Shah was quite confident that no honest and self-respecting Muslim would be tempted by the Congress to play the role of Mr. M. Y. Shareef whose fate 'is more than an eye-opener for advocates of apostacy and low opportunism.' Muslims would rather suffer injustice in not being represented in the Cabinet than accept ministership at once dishonourable and humiliating in its making and incapable to safeguard Muslim interests in working. He warned the Congress not to seek to bribe and entrap Muslim M.L.As. one and all of whom were pledged to be loyal to the League and its policy and programme. The only solution, he thought, was a coalition between the Congress and the Muslim League.

The Berar Muslim deputation was cordially received here and interviewed Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Education Member, Nawab Fakhar Yar Jung Bahadur, Finance Member and Sir Akbar Hydari president of the Nizam's Executive Council. They would also meet other prominent persons in furtherance of their mission.—A. P.

M. S. M. RAILWAY WORKERS' DEMANDS

Regional Conference Of Union Members At Hubli

HUBLI: (By Mail).

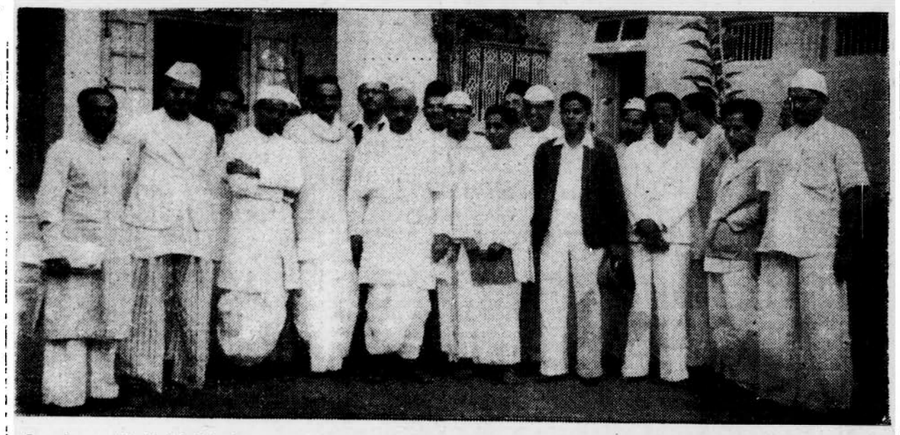
Resolutions on matters affecting service conditions of different classes of Railway workers were adopted at a Regional Conference of Representative Union members of the M.S.M. Rly. Employers' Union from the various parts of metre gauge section of the railway, held here on 21st and 24th inst., Mr. G. Krishnamurthy, M. L. A. (Madras), and General Secretary of the Union, presided.

Addressing the Conference Mr. Krishnamurty pointed out that the establishment charges for eight lakhs of Indian Railwaymen are considerably lower than the annual interest charges paid on Rs. 800 crores of railway line.

The interest charges, he said, were Rs. 35 crores, while establishment charges, including the cost of maintaining highly-paid European officers, amounted to only Rs. 33 crores per annum. If only the Government of India and the Railway Board managed the Indian Railways for the benefit of India, they could have done it and guaranteed interest charges and surplus profits to shareholders would have been available for improving the conditions of the employees.

The Conference authorised the General Secretary of the Union to use his efforts to bring early legislation in Madras and Bombay to secure re-employment, benefits to retrenched staff and for establishment of statutory employment agencies.

By another resolution the Conference conveyed its sympathy to the Gokak Mill strikers and condemned the management of the mills for continued victimisation of trade union workers.—A. P.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani, Photographed with Karachi Journalists.

A.-I. CATTLE SHOW REGISTERED

Free Grain Rations And Concession Rates On Railways

The All-India Cattle Show Committee is to be constituted on a more permanent basis, according to a decision lately reached. The Committee will have on it representatives of all interests involved, and the intention is to register it as a Society, so that continuity of effort may be maintained

It may be remembered that when the All-India Cattle show was held in Delhi in February last, it was organised by an 'ad hoc' Committee, and a special grant for the purpose was made by the Government of India. It was announced a few days ago that the next show will be held in New Delhi from the 13th to the 18th February 1939, and that with a view to keep up the interest created by the last show in the improvement of cattle, the Government of India have sanctioned a grant for the continuance of the show.

CONCESSION RATES ON RAILWAYS

A small Executive Committee has already made a beginning with the necessary arrangements, and the question of concession rates on the Railways for animals sent to the Show is already under consideration.

A large number of challenge cups will be offered for distribution among the various breeds, and for private breeders there will be as many as 200 cash prizes in addition to the cups. The cash prize for a private breeder, who wins a championship, will be Rs. 150. The Cup for the best animal in the Show, kindly presented by His Excellency the Viceroy, will again be for competition, accompanied by a cash prize of Rs. 250. The total sum to be distributed in prizes is expected to amount to about Rs. 14,000.

FREE GRAIN RATIONS

Facilities to be provided for exhibitors include accommodation for animals and their attendants and free rations of grain and fodder to all animals admitted to the Show. Exhibitors, who wish to offer their cattle for sale after the Show, will have special provision made for them. Stands will also be provided for exhibits of agricultural machinery, dairy plant, seeds, manures, etc., as well as for demonstration by Provincial Governments and Research Institutes.

The daily entrance fee of 8 annas only has been fixed for the Show, but a season ticket for the whole period of the Show will be available for purchase for a small sum of Rs. 1-8-0. Entry to the cattle-yard will, however, be free, the small fee being charged only for admission to the judging ring.

The office of the Secretary, All-India Cattle Show Committee, which is now located in the 'Rock House', Simla, will, it is understood, be shifted after the 15th October, 1938, to the office of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Secretariat Buildings, New Delhi.—United Press.

COMMITTEE TO BE

CREDIT GOES TO PREMIER PANT

Compromise On Tenancy Measure Reached With U. P. Zemindars

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD Aug. 28.

Reports are current here that the U. P. Government has very nearly reached a compromise with the landlords on the question of the Agrarian Reforms Bill. It is said that the credit of evolving the formula goes to Premier Pant

This compromise fomula briefly stated is:—

(1) All "Sir" rights accruing to Zamindars from Oudh Rent Act of 1921 and Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 will be abolished.

(2) Five years security of tenure should be granted to all tenants of "Sir" Lands instead of granting them hereditary rights.

(3). All landlords paying land revenue upto Rs. 100 should continue to have "Sir" Rights enjoyed by them so far.

This formula is reported to have been accepted by the Sub-Committee of the U. P. C. C., the Congress Assembly party and a powerful section of Zamindars led by the Nawab of Chhattari. Sir Mohd Yusuf, ex-Minister and Zemindar has not yet agreed to the formula.

Time has been allowed to the Zamindar members of the Tenancy Bill Committee to compose their differences on the basis of this bill and if this compromise is not acceptable to Zamindars Government's original proposals regarding "Sir" will stand.

The compromise goes a very long way to meet the wishes of Zamindars. It takes away the valuable hereditary rights which Government proposed to grant to tenants of "Sir" land.

The reactions of these compromise proposals have yet to be seen so far as tenants and Left wing Congressmen are concerned.

In view of the fact that Congress workers will remain busy with work of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held in February next in Lametaghat, it is likely that the ensuing Jubbulpore municipal elections, which are scheduled to be held on October 27 next, will be postponed till after the Congress session.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

A sensational gambling raid was carried out by the Bombay police on Saturday night on a building in Ballard Estate.

A person who was inside the building, jumped from the third floor and was seriously injured. He was removed to hospital.

The police, it is said, recovered instruments of gambling and took into custody 10 Pathans.

50 Years' Service In Cause Of Astrology

Friends and admirers of Pandit P. Ramrao Upadhye a Veteran astrologer of Bombay celebrated the Golden Jubilee of business yesterday evening in the Tilak Hall, Sardargraha, Bombay. Mr. P. B. Gole, ex-Minister of the C. P. presided and among those present were Sheth Karsandas of Mulji Jetha Market, Prof. H. L. Kaji, Solicitor K. B. Joshi, Ainapure Vaidya, Dr. L. D. Dhavle, Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, Dr. M. C. Javle.

Dutt's Condition Turns Worse

PATNA, Aug. 28.

It is understood that the condition of Batukeshwar Dutt, the Assembly bomb case prisoner has taken a sudden turn for the worse.

Troubles of appendicitis have developed and he is feeling restlessness and pain in the chest. He gets slow fever every evening and has considerably lost his weight. —United Press.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KAIRA DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent).
NARSANDA, Aug. 28.

A committee with Sir Purushottamdas, as Chairman has been appointed by the Bombay Government, for the Economic and Industrial survey of the Presidency.

The work is already undertaken and Mr. A. B. Trivedi, the investigator for the northern division is touring. With the local assistant of Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi, he is gathering informations and data, for the small industries of the district.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	9 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

BACK TO TRADITIONAL JAPANESE ATTIRE

(From Our Correspondent).
TOKYO, (By Mail).

In view of the growing shortage of raw materials and the increasing needs of the Army the Japanese people will be encouraged to abandon European clothes and to return to the traditional Japanese attire.

A decree, at present under preparation, will suspend the ruling, dated 1877, under which State officials are required to wear European clothing during service. The campaign for return to Japanese clothing will, however, not affect officials in China and Manchukuo who will continue to be dressed in European Style in order to maintain their prestige towards the civilian population.

Providence Insurance Society

The Liquidators of Provident Insurance Society, Karachi, write that the liquidation work of the above Society is progressing rapidly. The income is more than the expenditure. The recovery of the amounts due is proceeding. The assessment work, posting the ledgers, and comparing the passbooks are also progressing. It is expected that the first dividend will be declared in the month of September, 1938.

CITY OBSERVES GANESH CHATURTHI

Legend Regarding Birth Of God Of Learning Recalled

BOMBAY, Monday.

To-day is the Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday of the Hindus, and the city with all the banks and public offices closed, is in a holiday mood. The origin of the festival is traced to the legend saying that during the absence of Shiva, his wife Parvati, had made a figure of a boy with the scurf of her skin and breathing life into him had placed him as a guard at the entrance of the house, with strict instructions not to allow anybody inside while she took her bath.

A little later, Shiva happened to come but the boy would not allow him to go inside though Shiva duly informed him who he was.

Angry at the boy's impudence, Shiva cut off his head and went inside. When Parvati later came to know of this, she was stricken with grief and Shiva had to console her with a promise to restore the boy to life. The spirit attendants of Shiva were sent to bring the head of any body who was sleeping with his head to the north. Only an elephant was found sleeping in the position and its head was severed and brought and fixed to the headless trunk of the boy and the latter to the intense joy of Parvati came to life again.

Clay images usually of pink and vermilion colour of Ganesh or Ganpati or Vinayak, as the god is variously known, are installed in Hindu homes on this day and worshipped for one, five, or ten days according to convenience and then immersed in a well, tank, river or sea.

In his hand, Ganpati is shown holding a broken tusk of an elephant, a weapon, which he is supposed to intend to hurl at the moon, because the latter laughed at the awkward movements of the god after a hearty feast. Ganpati is stated to have cursed the moon that any person seeing the latter on this night would hear evil reports of himself and so the superstitions avoid looking at the moon on this night.

SURAT DT. CO-OP. BANK

New Building Opened By Mr. Nanavati

(From A Correspondent).
SURAT, (By Mail).

The Surat District Co-operative Bank's new Building was opened on August 21 by Mr. N. B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Addressing the gathering on the occasion Mr. Nanavati congratulated the institution on its 30 years' record. Starting as a District Co-operative Urban Union with the intention of affording finance to individual members, the Society has transformed itself into a Co-operative Central Bank. It was placed in the "A" class by the Registrar and was almost held out as a model to other banks in the province. The Bank has five branches in various Taluks commanding the confidence of the public.

Mr. Nanavati concluding, paid tribute to the services of the able and willing honorary workers who are responsible for making the institution what it is.

At the outset, the Chairman of the Bank, Dewan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi, inviting Mr. Nanavati to perform the opening ceremony of the Building reviewed the activities of the Bank for over 30 years with a brief history of the foundation and development of the institution.

Anti-T. B. Fund

The seventeenth list of subscription actually received upto 15th August, 1938, in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, amounts to Rs 1,34,508-10-0 which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 52,51,477-3-9.

LOVERS OF FLOWERS

ARE REQUESTED TO VISIT

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Consignments received fresh Daily.

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2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS ! !

before

Bombay's Newest Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

will raise its curtain to

ALEXANDER KORDA'S

gigantic spectacle

"THE DRUM"

"THE DRUM"

Filmed in

Glorious Technicolour

bringing you

INDIA'S WONDER BOY STAR

SABU

with thousands of others

in

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A. E. W. MASON

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Monday's Races At Poona

Gay Lover Wins Criterion In Fine Style

F. NORTHMORE SADDLES A DOUBLE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The attendance registered at Poona was reminiscent of times that old racegoers term "the good old days." The Railway Authorities found it necessary to run an extra Special to cope with the huge holiday crowd which left Bombay for the holiday fixture. The programme provided would have done credit to any big race-centre in other parts of the world. Except for a shower before the racing commenced the weather remained good although the going rode heavy.

Backers could not have had a bad day for well backed horses were in evidence in the majority of events.

DOUBLE FOR KASHMIR.

The Maharaja of Kashmir scored a double through medium of Flippant and Four Aces the latter winning the important Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate on an objection after Firpo in the Avasia jacket had passed the post first. Whiteside, still in the lead in the Jockey's Championship, was associated with the Kashmir successes and Brace, in addition to riding Gay Lover, the big winner of the afternoon, was astride Monte Carlo in a minor event.

Reputed to have put in a smart gallop, Gay Lover found ready support in the Criterion much money also going on Diamond Shower. Backers were well on the mark, for this pair, were in the important positions at the judge's end. The Parlakimedi owned Gay Lover, obviously relishing the conditions under foot scored by three lengths from Diamond Shower. In the minor placing was Multissimo and among the beaten the much fancied Desert Night.

Firpo won H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate fairly easily but was not destined to keep the prize. An objection for interference lodged by the rider of Karam Allah was sustained and the decision went in favour of the market choice Four Aces who had finished second. Firpo was disqualified outright and Sadran Manfi promoted to third money.

FACILE WINNER.

Some of the smartest Indian breds in training donned silk for the All India Produce Stakes and I can hardly recall a season when a better field lined up. The Bhopal owned Advance a good winner this season was a slightly better favourite than School for Scandal and there was always a ready backing for Maharaja's Choice. Superbly ridden by Evans Advance asserted his superiority in no uncertain manner, winning by two lengths from School for Scandal who was four lengths in front of her stable companion Rising Sun. The winner does credit to his trainer Fred Northmore who can be relied to get the best out of the horses in his care.

Unlucky at his last essay Paper Boy atoned on winning the Baldoyle Plate from smart opposition. The son of Papyrus completed a profitable double for Fred Northmore. Myrrh carrying the Viceregal colours was runner up, beaten by a neck in an exciting finish. Shell Out kept the well favoured Bachelor's Bard out of a remunerative placing.

BUCKLEY OPENS WINNING ACCOUNT.

The race for the Lincoln Plate was an exciting fair in which the little fancied Silvertoff got home by a head from the way ward Brelan with Fred Stephens in the minor berth. Two of the best backed Golden Beam and How's That were not in the fighting. The winner gave W. Buckley his first training success since his return to the game. Mr. Eve's Monte Carlo, running up to the form she is known to possess won the Bhamburda Plate Division I in fine style from Dominic who was the medium of a big gamble. Devonian, the market rage, was among the beaten others and would not appear to have relished the going. Backers hit the mark in Division II of the Bhamburda Plate when making Pursuivant the best to stand. The Bobbili gelding was hard ridden to hold Split Wine at bay. Red Minx figured prominently as expected.

SMART YOUNGSTER.

The Kashmir owned Flippant accounted for Donegan and five others in the Gwalior Plate. A speedy three-year-old filly by Old Rouley she will add to this success as she can be made a lot fitter.

The useful staying Legion won the Poona Arab Stakes by a narrow margin involving the better backed Golden Ticket in defeat. The Kolhapur four year old was not ridden to the best advantage or he might have made a better fight of it. Britt left his final effort until it was too late, but his mount was gone. Making his first appearance Adwan al Mulk, ridden by Naji Dawood won the Wadi Plate and kept the prize in spite of an objection by the rider of Jirnas, the runner-up.

The daily double was won, several investors collecting Rs. 66 each. There was no winner for the Daily Treble and the sum of Rs. 3,520 has been carried over to the next meeting.

THE WADI PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250: Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced. 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Shahin Saggar's ADWAN AL MULUK 8-1 Naji Dawood 1
Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 8-8, Ramrao Gaikwad 2
Mr. C. P. Chetti's SAAD TAHA 8-7 (cd. 8-8), Rama Vithal .. 3
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's HAMRIN BEG 8-7 Thakat Singh 4

Won by 1|2 length, neck, short head.

Time: 1min. 57secs.

Did Not Run: Arab Boy 8-1 The Knut 8-10, Wafi Hamid 8-7 and Moon Bay 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 23 Rs. 18 and Rs. 30 for places.

Favourite: Dhiyab.

Winner trained by H. D. Appoo.

THE GWALIOR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Mares and Fillies in Classes III and IV.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FLIPPANT 7-6 (car. 7-7) Whiteside 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's OMEGAN 9-7 Meekings 2
Mr. Manton's RESOLVE 8-4 Maxwell 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's EASTERN QUEEN 7-2 Mendoza 4

Won by 1 length, 5 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 16-4|5secs.

Did Not Run: Anita 8-8.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 15 Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite: Flippant.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (DIV. II—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Raja of Bobbili's PURSUIVANT 9-0 Field 1
Miss Mumtaz Begum's SPILT-WINE 8-6 Harding 2
H.H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-2 Selby 3
Mr. Eve's SUN MAIDEN 8-12 Brace 4

Won by neck, 1-1|4 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 17-1|5secs.

Not run: Grecian Orb 9-4, Resolve 9-0, Flippant 8-2 and Eastern Queen 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 19 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite: Sun Maiden.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE POONA ARAB STAKES.—Distance About 1-1|2 Miles

Winner Rs 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs which have not won a race value of Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March 1938. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March 1936, of a race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 7 lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Jasdan's LEGION 8-7, Whiteside 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET, 7-13 E. Britt 2
Mr. Haji's ZAID UL KHAIR 7-13 (cd. 8-0), Evans 3
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Buknar 9-0, Baba Khan 4

Time: 2mins. 55-3|5secs.

Won by 1|2 length, 10 lengths and 1-1|4 lengths.

Not run:—Royal Rival 9-10, Rio Rita 8-11, The Knut 9-2, Amin al Iraq 6-10, Four Aces 7-13 and Jirnas 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 51 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500 and 10 per cent in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner. For Indian horses 3 4 and 5 years old only (i.e., Horses foaled in 1935, 1934 and 1933) 3 years old Colts to carry 7st 8lbs Fillies and Geldings 7st 5lbs 4 years old Colts to carry 8st 10lbs. Fillies and Geldings 8st 7lbs. 5 years old Horses to carry 9st. 11lb: Mares and Geldings 8st 12lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1936, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over 7lbs Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 5lbs., in addition to the above penalty. Allowance—Maidens 5lbs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 9-8, Evans 1
Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 9-10, Whiteside ... 2
Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN 9-3, Field 3
Mr. Gemini's Rose Marie 9-10, Selby 4

Not run: Vandyke 8-10, Mon Cheri 8-10 and Potato Jones 7-3.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 32-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 50 for places.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

H.H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st. 4lbs. Arabs 4 years old to carry 7st. 11lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10lbs. extra. Allowance.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's FOUR ACES 7-4 (cd. 7-5), Whiteside 1
Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH 9-3, Webster 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SADRAN MANFI 8-0, E. Britt 3
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Firpo, 9-3, Maxwell 4

Not run: Fata Kashaf 8-7, Legion 8-4, Golden Ticket 7-11 and Leilat Khalaf 7-4.

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length and 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 28-1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Hall.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE—DIVISION I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO 8-9, Brace 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's DOMINIC 8-7, Meekings 2
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's CHARWARD 8-8, Rylands 3
Messrs. P. D. & E.D. Pandole's Muscadet 8-9, W. Evans 4

Not run: Master Mint 7-4 and Anita 6-9.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 23 and Rs. 75 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE LINCOLN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. D. Petit's SILVERTOFF 8-0, Simpson, ... 1
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 8-0, Selby 2
Messrs. Manton and W. M. Somasundaram's FRED STEPHENS 9-2, Webster 3
Mr. A. C. Strelley's Torquemada, 8-0, A. Clarke 4

Not run: Dancing Comet 8-13, Guiding Queen 8-12, Remarque 8-7, Lord Byron 7-13 and Sunnymorn 8-1.

Tote paid Rs. 117 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 40 and Rs. 69 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE CRITERION—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GAY LOVER 8-0, Brace 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-7, E. Britt 2
The Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO 8-6, Meekings 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Inflation 7-6, Mendoza 4

Not run: Finalist 9-7, Play On 9-0, Zuyder Zee 9-0 and March Wind 7-6.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 21 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY 8-6, Meekings 1
H. E. Lord Brabourne's MYRRH 8-11, Selby 2
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 8-11, Evans 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard 8-10, Brace 4

Not run: First Thyme 7-9, Teller 9-0, Britebeard 8-13 and Himat 7-6.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 36 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by F.W. Northmore.

BRIDGE WITH STAKES

Assembly Resolution To Restrict Gambling

SIMLA, August 29.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M. L. A. (Central), has given notice of the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that, in view of the fact that the Bridge game has been too common in India, is played with large stakes in clubs and other public places, has departed from the original object of playing it for amusement only, and is now no less than gambling, the game be prohibited in India or at least be restricted with suitable limitations by suitable measures."—United Press.

(Continued from col. 7)

tra 9-49 Hawaiian Interlude 10-10 Ron and Peggy.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I 6-0 For Villager (Telugu) 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 Flute, Jaltarang and Violin.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s).
GSH 13.97 m (21.47 Mc/s.)
GSI 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSF 19.82m. (15-14 Mc/s.)

p.m.

7-30 Princess of Kensington 8-30 Men Who Make the Shows 8-50 Dansant 9-30 News 9-50 Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s.)

a.m.

7-15 Bhagwad Gita Arti 7-25 Devotional Songs 8-0 Indu Bhushan Deb 8-5 Classical Concert News 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

noon.

12-0 Devotional Melodies.

p.m.

1-0 Melodious Numbers 6-0 Instrumental Duets 6-20 H. S. Chatterjee 6-30 For Young Listeners 7-0 Variety Concert 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 In Lighter Vein 8-15 Love and Truth Conquer All 8-30 Munni News, and Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Haider Husain 10-0 Book Review. 10-15 In a Devotional Mood 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4.995 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-0 Evening Melodies 6-50 Indu Bhushan Deb 7-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Light Music 7-50 Bhagat Aur Bhagwan 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Music Hall Medley 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Music Hall Medley (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s.)

a.m.

7-0 to 9-0

noon.

12-0 to 2-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 to 8-15 Programme as in Delhi II 8-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

a.m.

8-0 Records 11-30 Rafique Ghaznavi.

noon.

12-0 Gujarati poetry. By B. B. Vyas.

p.m.

12-15 Musical Mosaic: 1 12-25 Dinanath of Surat 12-55 Market Rates. Announcements 1-5 Musical Mixture 5-30 Ahalyabai 5-50 Gujarati Poetry 6-0 Songs from Kanhopatra 6-10 Bombay Radio Orchestra 6-15 Dinanath of Surat 6-35 Sarangi and Violin 6-40 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Fortnight's Events (Marathi) 8-39 Instrumental Duets 8-45 Ahalyabai 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Beemar 9-30 News 9-45 Indian Films: talk by Sir Richard Temple 10-0 Variety Concert.

Bombay—II Programme

a.m.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0, 9-0 and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s.)

p.m.

12-36 Radio Trio 1-6 Market Rates 1-8 Radio Trio (Contd.) 1-36 Newcomer's Hour.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

5-6 Children's Corner 6-6 Mathur 7-51 Patters talk in Bengali by Asude 8-6 News Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Bobby Daniel 8-36 Zamiruddin Khan 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 Orchestral Interlude 8-36 Education, talk by S. C. Roy 9-51 Vocal Recital.

Calcutta—II Programme

5-6 to 8-21 Programme as in Calcutta I 8-21 Sailendra Nath Banerjee 8-41 Sukhomoy Ganguli 9-1 to 10-36 Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Munawwar Sultana 6-0 Kishan Lal 6-20 Zeenat Begam 6-40 Sooni Sejariya 6-45 Munawwar Sultana 7-5 Kishan Lal 7-25 Zeenat Begam 7-45 Books reading 8-0 Munawwar Sultana 8-15 Hour with the Villagers 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Kishan Lal 10-5 Listeners' Letters 10-25 Qawwali 10-40 Zeenat Begam.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Salig Ram Kohli 6-50 Nirmala Devi 7-10 Classical Music 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 Sawan ki Baharen talk in Hindustani by H. C. Akhtar 8-15 Salig Ram Kohli 8-35 Nirmala Devi 8-50 Hans Raj Madan News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Salig Ram Kohli 10-20 Hans Raj Madan 10-35 Nirmala Devi.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Ghulam Hazrat 6-55 Babvabai 8-20 S. A. Mahadkar 7-45 Masnavi Gulzar-Naseem talk in Hindustani by Anand Narian Mulla 8-0 Lucknow Orchestra. 8-10 Ghulam Hazrat 8-20 S. A. Mahadkar 8-45 Pageant of Hindi Poetry 8-55 Babvabai News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Libraries, talk by C. G. Visvanathan 10-0 S. A. Mahadkar 10-10 Ghulam Hazrat 10-35 Babvabai.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Kumari Janaki: Vocalist 5-40 Carnatic Orchestra 5-45 Shrimati Nagaswami Iyer: Vocalist 7-15 Tent Maker of Naishapur 7-30 Ramanarayana Iyer: Vocalist 8-25 Charukesi on Violin 8-30 Ramanarayana Iyer 9-15 News, Weather Report 9-30 Life is full of Doubts talk by 'Audace' 9-45 Philadelphia Symphony Orches-

(Continued in Col. 5)

LOGIC FOR SPORTSMEN

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FRIDAY NEXT:—
Jeanette MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 5, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 4, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 29, 1307
Hightide: 2-55; 14-50
Lowtide: 8-37; 20-59
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

Wednesday, August 29.

Public meeting at Jinnah Hall to give send-off to Congress Medical Mission to China 6-30 p.m.

DADABHOY NOWROJI BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSARY

A public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Hall on Sunday Sept. 4, at 6 p.m. to celebrate the birth day anniversary of late Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhthankar, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and others will deliver speeches.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSN.

A meeting of the members of the association will be held in the Committee room Secretariat, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. Sir Phiroze Sethna will preside and an address will be delivered by Mr. P. J. Shroff on "Our association and the public."

"KISAN DAY MEETING"

A mass meeting of workers will be held under the auspices of The Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Thursday, September 1, at 5-30 p.m. at De-Lisle Road Maidan, Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas will preside.

SHRI BOMBAY PATIDAR STRI SAMAJ

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Shri Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Residence of Shrimati Kashiben Shankarbhai Amin at Poonamchand Ghashiram Building Chowpati, opposite Tilak Statue.

BOMBAY TAILORING WORKERS' UNION

The Gen. Secretary B. T. W. Union writes:—

Under the auspices of the above Union a well-attended public meeting of the tailors of Bombay was held at Chowpatty on Sunday last, at 6 p.m. Mr. N. Abbassi presiding.

The president stressed the necessity of strengthening the Union to fight the injustice to which the tailors are subjected by their employers.

Messrs. Shorish Batalvi, Bulsara, Nund Kumar, Noor Mohamed, Tajuddin, A. R. Quereshi, and Doola Khan, also spoke and requested the tailors of Bombay to join the Union in large numbers. All the speakers appealed to the tailors of Bombay to present a united front to the employers.

"PROBLEMS OF A CONGRESS MINISTER"

Syt. Sampurnanand's Lecture

Syt. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education in the U. P. Government, will deliver the last lecture of the series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on "The Problems of a Congress Minister" at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. Admission is by Tickets.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
EROS—"Blockade." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Saint in New York", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mr. Moto's Gamble." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Sally, Irene and Mary." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Marie Walewska". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Fashionable Wife" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Border Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Swiss Miss." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"The Life and Loves of Beethoven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dharma Veer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's Programmes

AT JAGANNATH'S CHAWL

(Dharmaikya Samrakshaka Sanstha) Lecture for women only by Mrs. Sitabai Annegiri on Mrs. Subbaroyan's Divorce Bill 3-30 p.m. Discourse by Sane Guruji on "Time Religion" 8-30 p.m. Ballads by Shahir Damle 11 p.m.

KALBADEVI SARVAJANIK UTSAV

Lecture by Mr. K. N. Joglekar on Samaj Sathavad

Magic Lantern Slides lecture on Campaign on Himalayas 9 p.m.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN

Harikirtan in Marathi 9 to 11 p.m. by Mr. G. Y. Deshpande.

AT NAPPU HALL MATUNGA

Sjt. Oghale of Arya Samaj will speak on "Hindus in Hyderabad".

AT SARDAR HIGH SCHOOL

Elocution competition 2 to 5 p.m. Navabharat Mela 7 to 9-30 p.m.

SHASTRI HALL GANESHOTSAVA

Mr. P. V. Gadgil will speak on 'Charvak's Materialism and Marxian Materialism' at 6-30 p.m.

AT MANDVI

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji will deliver a public lecture on "Our Social Problems" at the Mandvi Ganesh Utsav, Daryasthan, to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a Hari Kirtan for ladies by Mrs. Radhabai Joshi on the same day at the Girgaum Utsav, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 5 p.m.

AT MAZAGAON

Under the auspices of the B. Bhaktajana Sabha, Mazagaon Ganpathi Celebrations, Shrimathi Chellammal will give a recital of South Indian Music at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Sampurnanand To Address

Under the auspices of the Navi Yuvak Mandal Saitan Chowki, Dadar a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. at Gandhi Maidan, Elphinstone Road, when Babu Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U. P. Government, will speak and Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit will preside.

VISHNUDIGAMBAR DAY

Well-known Artistes Give Recitals

A programme of classical Indian music was arranged by Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur at Shree Sangeet Niketan Hall Khetwadi Main Road, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnudigambarji of All-India fame. Well-known artistes like Prof. Patwardhan, Pandit V. Padhye, Shreemati Pirojabai Dastur, Prof. D. V. Paluskar, Shreemati Lavanya Chakravarti, Prof. Deodhar, Prof. Gandharva, and students of Shree Sangit Niketan gave an impressive display of their skill.

From 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. the programme lasted, and various familiar and unfamiliar Ragas and Raginis like Bhairav, Bahar, Yamani Bilawal, Ashawari, Bhairavi, Miyanki Todi, Gaud Sarang, Bhim, Burva, Marva, Mala Gauri, Nilambari, etc. were sung in a most scientific way. The programme was very highly spoken of by the audience.

Pandit Omkarnathji deserves to be congratulated for the excellent programme he arranged.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

An eight-year-old girl was run over by a motor lorry on Monday afternoon and died later in the day at the J. J. Hospital.

It is stated that while the lorry No. 8433 was proceeding along Love Lane, Mazagaon, the girl, Kastoorbai, suddenly crossed the road in front of the lorry and was knocked down.

SEND OFF TO CONGRESS MISSION TO CHINA

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu To Preside

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall to give a hearty send-off to the members of the Medical Mission to China. Mrs. Sorojini Naidu will preside and Prominent leaders will speak.

BASSEIN HONOURS BHOPATKAR

BASSEIN, Monday.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party, was presented with an address by the Bassein Municipality this morning.

Mr. Khursigara, President of the Municipality introduced Mr. Bhopatkar to the audience

Mr. D. D. Rawoot, M. L. A., Vice-President of the Municipality read the address which eulogised Bhopatkar's manysided activities.

Mr. Bhopatkar replying thanked the City Fathers for the honour they had done to him and his party.

Mr. A. S. D'Mello, (right), ex-Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, arrived in Bombay on Monday with his wife (2nd from right).

Mr. Kantilal Anandray Pandit, who is a native of Visnagar and who passed the B.Sc. (Mathematics) Examination with 1st Class distinction in 1931, has recently obtained the Degree of the Associateship of Institute of Actuaries (London) and passed the 1st Part of the Examination for Fellow of Institute of Actuaries (London.)

Rovers Cup Football

Hyderabad XI Overwhelm Quetta Muslims

DELHI YOUNG MEN SUCCUMB TO ARGYLLS IN EXCITING BATTLE

Two matches were played off in Rovers Cup Tournament on Monday. In the first match the Hyderabad XI succeeded in overpowering the Quetta Muslims in the third replay by three goals to nil. In the second, the Delhi Young Men went down to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Trimulgherry by the odd goal in three after an exciting battle.

The Cooperage ground was in a terrible state due to the heavy rains of the last few days. However, the Hyderabad players got used to the conditions, sooner than their opponents and scored two goals in quick succession. At the tenth minute Sose collared a neat pass from the right-wing and drew first blood. From the centre-kick, a flank movement was engineered at the left. Maqbool Shah sent across a lovely centre which Sose made no mistake in shooting into the net. Being two goals in arrears the Quetta Muslims tried hard to get on even terms with their opponents. But their kicking was too wild and passing too aimless to be quite useful. At the twenty fifth minute Bashi put his side absolutely in a safe position by notching the third goal.

ON RESUMPTION.

After resumption the Hyderabadis eased up a little. But Quetta failed to take advantage of their slackness. Although they reached the scoring distance several times they could not pierce the target once. Hyderabad will now meet the All-Blues from Jamshedpur in the third round of the Tournament which they are not likely to survive.

RESULT.

HYDERABAD XI	3 Goals.
QUETTA MUSLIMS	Nil.

TEAMS:

HYDERABAD XI:—Fralya; Abdul and Aziz Ahamed; Sheikh Husain, Maqboolali and Ataulla; Johna Bashi, Sose, Shiraz, and Maqsood Shah.

MUSLIM F. C. QUETTA:—Mahomed Rafique; Jammakhan and J. Rai; Fazil, Mahomed Shaif and Nizamuddin; Harif, Gulam Mahomed, Zakrul Husain, Gulam Nabi, and Shamlal.

REFEREE:—Mr. F. H. Terry.

DELHI GOES DOWN FIGHTING.

In contrast with the first match the engagement between the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Trimulgherry and the Delhi Young Men turned out to be an interesting and exciting affair. Considering the condition of the ground, the class of football produced was fairly high. From the very start the Delhi players who were all wearing boots, set up a fast pace and attacked the Infantry goal vigorously. Rashid and Masood had the goal at their mercy within the first five minutes but they failed to find the netted area. The Highlanders initiated attacks occasionally but Roberts in Delhi goal and Bashrath and Fayaz Mirza at back were quite safe. The Delhi forwards were in the picture again and again Begg and Roshanlal being particularly prominent. Rashid had umpteen chances to score. They were however thrown away either by weak or erratic shooting. Just before half time was announced, Arthur made a Solo move at the left wing and sent across a beautiful centre. It was however left to Brodie, the right-winger, to beat the Delhi Custodian from point blank range.

RASHID THROWS CHANCES AWAY.

In the second molety, the Young Men made desperate attempts to draw level. But the Infantrymen took them by surprise again. At the tenth minute Campbell their inside-left put his side ahead by heading a long shot from the centre which, in trying to clearing away, Roberts collided with Morrison and fell down. Immediately after, Delhi reduced the margin through Masood, their leader. There was a ding-dong struggle for some time. Although the Indians had plenty of opportunities they could not score again. Rashid was at fault on several occasions. Towards the close, the Highlanders gained complete mastery of the attacking operations. But the Delhi defence, though weakened, by an injury to their right half-back Hamid played pluckily and kept their goal intact. The Highlanders have now entered the quarter-finals. But it is doubtful if they will be able to go further.

RESULT.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND.

HIGHLANDERS	2 Goals.
YOUNG MEN DELHI	1 Goal.

TEAMS.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS:—McNaught; Hall and Mitchell; Miller Siessor and Fiel; Brodie, Blaney, Morrison Campbell and Arthur.

YOUNG MEN DELHI:—Roberts; Busarath and Fyaz Mirza; Harsnamsingh, Mahomed Bashir and Hamid Begg, Roshanlal Masood Rashid and Hornamsingh.

REFEREE: W. Ridley.

To-day's Match

Cooperage 5-40 p.m. Replay Bombay Gymkhana vs. Sandemanians Quetta.

Sampurnanand At Hindi Pustakalaya

"On Sunday a reception was accorded to Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education of the United Provinces by Sjt. Shrinivas Bagarka, Sjt. Jamnadas Adukia, Sjt. Premchand Kedia, Sjt. Baboolal Makharia and others, when he visited the Marwari Hindi Pustakalaya, conducted by the Marwari Sammelan. The Minister was pleased at the sight of the great number of readers and left the following note in visitors' book of the library.

"It gives me great pleasure to note that the Marwari Hindi Pustakalaya is the only Hindi library of its kind in Bombay. It is well-equipped with latest Hindi books on various subjects. The books are well-arranged in upto-date line and are about ten-thousand in number. During my short stay, I found the reading-hall fully crowded with readers; reading daily, weekly and monthly newspapers which number about eighty-one. The great number of its readers is the best proof of its utility to the people".

Bassein Civic Address To Bhopatkar

BASSEIN, Monday.

A call to Local Self-Government Bodies not to allow themselves to degenerate into party machines was made by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party, while replying to an address of welcome by the Bassein Municipality this morning.

The address which was presented by Mr. Khursiraja, President of the Municipality and read by Mr. D. D. Rawoot, M.L.A.—United Press.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Rowdy Section's Action Condemned

Mr. M. L. Shah writes:—

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union, which met on Monday evening passed the following resolutions unanimously:

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Students Union deeply deplores the scenes which were enacted at the sessions of the Bombay Students' Conference on Saturday and Sunday, which made it necessary for the Conference to be prematurely dissolved.

"DISGRACE AND BLOT"

"The Committee feels it necessary to declare that the rowdyism and hooliganism indulged in by a small section of students and utter lack of discipline, decency and manners displayed by them were a disgrace to the student community of Bombay and a blot on its fair name.

The Committee tenders on behalf of the students its sincere apologies to Sjt. Sampurnanand, the President for the disrespect and lack of courtsey shown to him by a few students. It expresses its gratitude to him for having kindly responded to the invitation of the Bombay students and feels highly obliged for his statement published in this morning's papers that the rowdyism created by a small section does not affect the impression that he has formed of the Bombay student as a gentleman etc.

"The Committee is conscious of the fact that the vast majority of those present at the biggest meeting of the students known to Bombay were deprived of their right to discuss their problems and to enjoy the entertainment by a small minority of rowdy students. To the former, the Bombay National Guards and the Student Brigadiers the Committee expresses its sincere regret and its appreciation for their self-restraint and co-operation.

BEWARE OF DISRUPTIVE TACTICS

Ansar Harwani's Appeal To Bombay Students

Mr. Ansar Harwani, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, who inaugurated the Bombay Students' Conference has issued the following statement to the Press:

"It is really unfortunate that the Bombay Students' Conference should have so abruptly come to an end due to the most disgusting behaviour of a set of students.

"I have nothing but words of appreciation for the organisers of the Conference, who worked day and night to make it a great success. The wonderful response from Bombay students, who flocked in hundreds to the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, speaks highly of the wonderful service that the present Executive has rendered to the student community in the City.

It came to me as a great disappointment that in spite of the fact that the mass of the students being interested in the deliberations of the Conference a small section should have indulged in creating disturbance from the first day resulting in the unfortunate ending of the Conference.

I congratulate the organisers and the members of the Bombay National Guards and the Student Brigadiers for the remarkable restraint, which they showed in the face of highly provocative attitude of some interested group.

I appeal to the Bombay students not to fall a prey to such disruptive tactics in future.

-see me as I was

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1938

RUINOUS RATIO

The Central Legislative Assembly is expected to consider on Friday a resolution by Mr. Satyamurti asking for the immediate appointment of "a Committee, consisting wholly of Indians, including experts, to report on the whole question of the rupee exchange ratio and to make recommendations for determining what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and for framing measures for a suitable monetary standard solely in the interests of India". An inquiry of this kind is the least that has long been overdue. The country has never been reconciled to the 18d. ratio foisted upon it a decade ago in the teeth of public opposition. If the agitation against it slackened for a time it was because many felt that there was no chance of a constitutionally irresponsible Government reconsidering their decision before noting the reaction to the higher ratio. The reaction showed itself soon enough in depressed prices of agricultural products and decreased exports. But as the ratio helped British exports to India and also made it easier for the Central Government to balance their Budget without much retrenchment they connived at the evils of the higher ratio, though they had a very depressing effect on most provincial Budgets. Any change in the ratio they called "monkeying." They had done all the monkeying they needed and then virtuously cried halt to it.

Wanted An Enquiry

It is true that depression spread all over the world and was due to a variety of causes. But while many countries minimised its evil through devaluating their currency and thereby raising prices, that legitimate method of fighting depression was denied to India. The public protested but protests were lost upon Government. An adjournment motion in the Assembly censuring Government's refusal even to make an inquiry was lost by the casting vote of the President. It may, however, be remembered that when the Reserve Bank Bill was before the Assembly Government, to secure public support for the Bill, promised that when the international monetary position had become sufficiently clear and stable the question of the monetary standard best suited to India would be reconsidered. The entire commercial community of India believes that the time is now ripe for the promised inquiry. We can quite understand Government preferring one ratio to another. But for them to shirk still even an inquiry into the matter is both unfair and suspicious.

Loss To Agriculturists

The Finance Member is reported to have said in reply to a question in the Assembly that the agitation over the ratio is kept up only by commercial interests. But in the first place this is not true. The Congress and all Congress Governments have now taken up the question in spite of the opposition of some interested businessmen. In the second place to the extent the Finance Member's contention is right, commercial bodies demand a lower ratio because in the first instance it helps the millions of cultivators by ensuring a higher price for their produce, and it helps the businessmen through the larger purchasing power of the cultivators. From this point of view it is most natural yet very significant, that even the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association, Manchester, has been recently agitating for the devaluation of the rupee so that the Indian agriculturist may have his purchasing power improved. That a lower exchange value of the rupee, say 16d., helps the cultivator is a simple matter of arithmetic. For a pound worth of produce exported he would, at the lower exchange, get Rs. 15 as against the Rs. 13 as 5 and pies 4 he now gets. And a rise in international prices will gradually bring about a rise in internal prices also. Our cultivator, though kept in ignorance under British rule, is certainly not so dense as not to understand this point. It is true that commercial bodies, being better informed and organised, lead the agitation about the ratio, whereas the cultivators, who are not yet sufficiently organised, have so far been less vocal about their grievance. It will be wise for Government to do justice to the cultivators before they revolt against the ruinous ratio.

Problems Of Co-operative Banking

Presiding at the Co-operative Banks' Conference held in Bombay last week Prof. V. G. Kale stressed the need for co-operative banks chalking out for themselves a co-ordinated policy of improvement and progress. During the course of its deliberations, the Conference considered various questions of general policy, and indicated the directions in which the work of reorganization and revivification could proceed. The recommendations made in the Report on the Reorganization of the Co-operative Movement submitted by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and the Registrar to Government last year were subjected to a critical examination and suitable modifications were suggested wherever necessary. The Conference urged an amendment of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act with a view to defining the status and functions of co-operative institutions which sought to be recognized as "banks"; and the representatives of the banks who had assembled agreed to the desirability of making applicable to co-operate banks some of the provisions of the amended Indian Companies Act regulating the constitution and business of banking companies—albeit with suitable modifications. Another notable achievement was the approval accorded to a scheme for the negotiation and collection of cheques drawn on co-operative banks and the provision of facilities for the transmission of funds between different centres in the province through co-operative agency.

Co-operative institutions derive strength from mutual contact with each other though federal bodies and the formation of audit federations will be helpful in building up the strength of the movement from the bottom upwards. The conference approved of the proposal to organize an audit union for the city of Bombay in the first instance, and suggested certain changes in the scheme as propounded in the Reorganization Report. There is no reason why this move should not be taken up by urban banks in other parts of the province also. These region-unions alone can provide the foundation for the creation of a central or-ordinating authority for the co-operative credit structure as a whole. The Conference recognized the need for such a co-ordinating authority, which, as a representative body, will command the allegiance of all co-operative banks in the movement, promote unification of aim and effort on matters financial and focus the opinion of banks on problems affecting co-operative banking. Recently it has been found necessary to order the winding up of two co-operative banks, the financial position of which had become weak. The opinion was expressed at the Conference that the organization of a central co-ordinating authority might be of considerable help, in future, in averting similar misfortunes overtaking other banking institutions.

It has been usual for co-operative conferences to put forward various demands for concessions and privileges to be granted by Government. The recent Co-operative Banks' Conference appears to have made no such demand. It did, however, appeal to Government to abandon the reported move to withdraw, for certain types of business, the exemption from stamp duty and registration fees enjoyed by co-operative societies since the introduction of the co-operative movement in India. The main line of argument was that co-operative banks as a class were still in the throes of the depression and that while, on the one hand, their income had suffered considerably because of the fall in prices, on the other hand they were being called upon to give remission on interest, to reduce their lending rates and to incur increased expenditure on propaganga, supervision and recovery. The other request that was made to Government was contained in the closing remarks of Prof. Kale The Conference had freely expressed its views on such of the findings of the Reorganization Report as had been published by Government. Government, however, had still reserved their orders on some parts of the Report including the portion that dealt with the steps that were necessary for the treatment of such of the assets of agricultural credit societies and their central financing agencies as had become frozen. On behalf of the Conference and the co-operative banks in the province which were represented at it. Prof. Kale requested Government to publish these portions or the whole of the Report and to issue their final orders on the latter only after ascertaining the views of the institutions concerned. That is a reasonable request and if Government accede to it the task of securing improvement and progress on well-ordered lines should be very much facilitated.

TOWARDS REAL PROHIBITION

Analysis Of Social Importance Of The Problem

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

Amongst those who either through ignorance of the real problem of prohibition in this country or through bias against introduction of State prohibition policies in this province, take a pessimistic view of the prospects of successful prohibition, there is a tendency to cite the American 'experiment' and insist on its lessons being learnt by Indian prohibitionists.

Routine Crime

The incidence of excise crime which was featured recently in the press is similarly connected with the activities of the liquor and drug interests and addicts in anticipation of the prohibition programme. So far as the facts of this crime are known to us there is hardly any justification for exaggerating the dangers of 'racketeering carried on with the classic American gangster and other technique. One has no desire to deprecate the homage paid to the land of Al Capones even if it were not wholly deserved: but it is necessary to point out that the existence of illicit distilling and traffic in drug-smuggling is practically universal and as old as not merely Japan's mission of 'civilisation' in countries like China but our own excise policies. This type of crime, both detected and undetected, has been in existence in district areas before the U. S. Government dreamt of prohibition and the Excise authorities probably consider it as 'routine.' As a matter of fact, it constitutes the "raison d'etre" of the preventive establishment of that Department.

A Social Problem

I have, on previous occasions in these columns, dealt with different aspects of our prohibition problem. Without therefore reiterating the arguments used before, one must point out that the dangers to prohibition of various intensity must be met and that their inevitable existence does not prove that this country cannot be rid of the drink and drug evil. Compared with Americo-European conditions ours are much more favourable for successful prohibition, not merely of restrictive legal enactment but what is much more important of a social and moral character. Suppression of the evil, in that sense, is different from total eradication such as could be envisaged with our special conditions. The drug problem arises out of the regime of a civilisation that is inherently defective and susceptible to the needs of drug addiction. Civilization is mainly responsible for the existence of drug stimuli sought by the percentage of the upper social strata as well as that of the lowest in the social scale: and so long as social conditions are not corrected radically, that is to say the need for drugs made only an abnormal phenomenon we cannot hope to fight the evil in a satisfactory manner.

Pathology Of Drugs

There is also the pathological aspect of the question which our architects of the prohibition plans, it is really satisfactory to note, are tackling so efficiently. The system of permits for addicts demonstrates this. It is also humane as only those who understand the terrible suffering and misery involved in sudden withdrawal of the drug are in a position to appreciate. The addicts especially of the morphococaine group ought to be handled with consideration called for by the pathology of drug addiction and one trusts that the State will not fail to introduce elaborate arrangements for weaning those patients whose nerves have been completely shattered by the dead-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6).

Adventures Of A Roving Reporter

JAPAN—A FASCIST STATE

Glorification Of Martial Spirit

By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas

IX

Theoretically, Japan is a constitutional monarchy with an elected legislature. But actually it is a totalitarian regime, backed by militarists as in Germany and Italy and very soon I expect even the pretence of a parliamentary party system will be given up. The "One State Party" is, indeed, on the anvil. And whatever else the war achieves it certainly looks like establishing Fascism firmly in Japan. To trace the efforts of the militarists to gain complete control one must go back to over two years ago when in February, 1936, many high state officials were killed by young subalterns. That, I am told, was not a sudden flare-up. The soldiers who are poorly paid are mainly recruited from the peasantry which has been these past few years in a most hopeless economic condition. Dire poverty prevails in the villages and the younger men in the army nursed a bitter grievance against the higher authorities for being responsible for the miserable conditions of their people. That coup was a manifestation of this bitterness. It was quickly suppressed but it set the militarists thinking. Their task was two-fold: to establish their political position more firmly and to divert the attention of the army and the people to something else. The China "incident" provided the double opportunity and hostilities were begun without any formal declaration of war by the Parliament which was later on easily stampeded into financing the campaign

Not Truly Representative

Now, like most so-called democracies, the Japanese Parliament cannot be called really representative of the people. Elections are very expensive, the average cost per candidate being 50,000 yen. more over the Home Ministry and the prefectural Governors control the elections. Thus only the rich can afford to get elected. The fear of dissolution which always hangs over their heads like the sword of Damocles with the prospects of another huge expenditure keeps them duly subdued and under the control of the Prime Minister who need not be the head of the largest party. But even this Parliament would have thought many times over before embarking on the mad venture of the Chinese war—but the militarists gave it no chance. Strange rumours may be heard in Kobe and Tokyo to the effect that even the Emperor was opposed to this war but was induced by the militarists to give his consent.

Once the war was started, the military bosses began capturing power in right earnest. The passage of the Government Bill for General Mobilization last February clearly shows their Fascist tactics. There was considerable opposition to the Bill from the Minseito, Seiyukai and Social Mass parties. In a strong speech Mr. Saito protested against the Bill characterizing it as "restricting people's right to existence" and condemning Fascism. The newspaper "Ashahi", commenting on the Bill, declared that "the Cabinet has blundered". This was followed by the Anti-Comintern Defence Corps, the Japanese version of Hitler's storm-troopers, threatening to occupy the headquarters of the Minseito and Seiyukai parties if they did not agree to dissolve themselves, leaving only one party. A few days later two gallant members of the same Corps went and thrashed Mr. Iso Abe, the 78-year-old leader of the Social Mass Party. Soon after that, mysteriously enough, the Mobilization Bill was passed without an amendment! This is what on that occasion "The Japan Advertiser", an American-owned newspaper of Tokyo, had to say about it:—

"The about-face of the Lower House and subsequently the Upper House on the important Mobilization Bill was most surprising and cannot be explained on the surface for it is evident that this change of attitude was the result of behind-scenes negotiations which the public can only guess at. It may be surmised that the political parties were given to understand that if they did not fall in line with the Government's plans the latter meant to dissolve the Diet and that this might be followed up by the organization of a new party which would rob the present parties of much of their strength if not actually lead to dissolution".

Verily the gods of Fascism fulfil themselves in many ways!

One State Party

The idea of One State Party, meanwhile, has been receiving vociferous support from the patriotic newspapers who plead for unity of action during the period of "emergency". If for the present the idea has not been officially carried through it has by no means been abandoned. Teisuke Akiyama, a rather mysterious personality and generally believed to be principal member of Premier Konoe's brain-trust, was recently interviewed by a foreign journalist. He declared: "A state party headed by Premier Konoe is inevitable," and in reply to a further question added, "If Japan is turning Fascist, it is indigenous Fascism." He blamed Great Britain and the United States of America for their anti-Japanese attitude. "Japan helped Great Britain in the Great War—when Great Britain got what it wanted it chucked Japan like a pair of worn-out sandals. This Japan has never forgotten nor will ever forget." Asked to clarify his conception of the indigenous Fascism, he said: "Our Premier is one who does not do his own will but must be the most faithful interpreter of the will of the Emperor who himself is the inter-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CZECH-GERMAN CRISIS.

Sir John Simon's speech has rendered the international confusion worse confounded. This, in fact, is an under-statement. The position is distinctly full of grave anxiety if not positively critical. Germany is "annoyed" and she is so annoyed that after a bout of fierce campaign designed to stir up public feeling the Germans are partially mobilising on the Czech Frontier too. This, in consequence, has "increased the fears of the German public that positive action will be taken by Germany with regard to the Sudeten problem in Czecho-Slovakia." This is quite truly the only "realistic" achievement of Sir John Simon's speech.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY

This fact is not difficult to see. A significant report says: "German political circles seem to be convinced that Britain will not remain a passive spectator of events in Czechoslovakia and it is likely that the speech will cause Germany to hesitate before embarking on more positive measures." What this means is that the speech has left Germans in some doubt as to what Britain will do. Herein enters the paradox of the situation. From past experience the Germans believe that Britain retreats before bullying and threats. Since they are not sure as to Britain's attitude they are intensifying their bullying and their threats—hence the press campaign and further mobilisation—to force a positive retreat on Britain or at least a definite, if indirect assurance of the usual policy of "realism". If Sir John Simon had not been vague, if he had plainly declared that Britain would stand by France, there would have been no crisis for the simple reason that Herr Hitler would have been completely "sobered" down. Even now it is possible for Britain to avert a crisis which, if allowed even to persist, may by its very provocative nature lead to a conflagration.

WELCOME SIGNS.

Speaking in the Central Assembly in support of the Army Bill, Mr. Jinnah is reported to have made the interesting remark that "at any rate to satisfy you about our 'bona-fides,' I say that we are joining hands with Government inspite of Palestine and Waziristan." This constitutes a self-confessed condemnation of Mr. Jinnah's attitude. But what is gratifying is that his action in supporting the Army Bill has not failed to produce dissatisfaction among some of Mr. Jinnah's own prominent followers. At a Muslim League meeting held at Cawnpore the other day a resolution was passed condemning the attitude of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly and the resolution was proposed by no less a person than Maulana Hasrat Mohani who is also President of the District Muslim League. There are signs that Muslims have begun to realise the League delusion under which they have been suffering. And we heartily welcome these signs.

UNWORTHY TACTICS

It is a pity that the Bombay Students' Conference held in the City on Saturday and Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister of the United Provinces, had to be prematurely dissolved owing to the rowdiness of a small minority of students. The President states that these unruly students were not more than fifty and seemed to have come to the conference with the set purpose of disturbing the proceedings. It appears that they raised a constitutional issue that certain delegates should have been included in the Executive Committee. But if they were not satisfied with the President's ruling they should have confined themselves to constitutional and peaceful methods of urging their grievances. The method of breaking up meetings by shouting and otherwise creating disturbances discredit alike themselves and their demands.

TRAINING AND DISCIPLINE

In his presidential address Mr. Sampurnanand rightly urged the students not to confine themselves to books but to study life firsthand as such study alone could inspire action. Learning by doing is also a good motto for students; and by doing suitable constructive work, regularly and not spasmodically, they can learn a great deal which they will not learn from books. They will particularly learn discipline, humility and a sense of responsibility which all those need who seek to serve. Mr. Sampurnanand concluded his address by remarking that students were "at once our vanguard and our rearguard." But in his address to the students of the Khalsa College Mr. Munshi pointed out that as a result of the prevailing system of higher education students, with few exceptions, remained aloof from the last Civil Disobedience movement. The fact is that only such students can be either in the vanguard or the rearguard of the national struggle as qualify themselves for the honour through proper training and discipline. Academic discussion even on international subjects and shouting slogans are no substitutes for such training.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Pen and ink are the best witnesses.

The cup that cheers is a noisy piece of crockery.

A word to the wicked is sufficient—if you call him a liar.

Don't bet that the dog with the handsomest collar will win the fight.

White lies require a great deal of whitewashing to keep them from turning black.

Some people are living examples of the conventionality of the unconventional.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Nice Aug. 28.

Italian authorities have ordered Frenchmen owning lands in Vallon and Chastillon near the Franco-Italian Frontier to give up their properties immediately. Farmers have been granted one month to remove cattle and gather crops after which military authorities will take up occupation."—Reuter.

* * * * *

In his birthday Firman to His Exalted Highness declares that he will continue the traditional policy of "reigning over the hearts of the people."

But the administration continues to rule over the heads of the people.

* * * *

The Harijans who are to offer Satyagraha in front of Gandhiji's 'hut' will do so by fasting for two days in batches.

This is what is called combining business with health cure.

* * * *

On being offered quarters in the Ashram they insisted on occupying the place reserved for women and, of course, got it.

We congratulate them. They couldn't have chosen a better gesture as symbolical of the logic and reason of their attitude.

* * * *

"We have got in every country cranks and crooks who stand for pacifism. I forgive them."—Mr. Jinnah.

The cranks and crooks will bless Mr. Jinnah for this noble and generous forgiveness.

* * * *

But having forgiven these pacifist cranks and crooks, Mr. Jinnah proceeded to declare: "I want nothing but entire pacifism all over the world."

Most humbly and with the utmost earnestness we beg to plead that Mr. Jinnah in his generosity should forgive himself too

* * * *

The Muslim League leader concluded his speech—sorry, we forgot to say that we were quoting from the text of his great pronouncement on the Army Bill—thus "At any rate to satisfy you about our 'bona fides', I say that we are joining hands with Government in spite of Palestine and Waziristan."

Quite right. We *are* satisfied about the *bona fides* of the Muslim League Party.

* * * *

VANGUARD OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Sampurnanand on Students' Role In Public Life

—Headlines.

And naturally some of them decided that they would be sort of noisy drummers—still further in front of the vanguard.

* * * *

With the departure of Admiral Horthy, the German Press has turned its guns on Czecho-Slovakia says a Berlin message.

Never mind. A British howitzer, Sir John Simon to wit, has replied—with a non-committal cough.

* * * *

Mr. Cordell Hull reminded the world on August 27 of the tenth anniversary of the Kellog Pact.

How sad that the "world" should have forgotten the illustrious dead—R.I.P. etc. etc.—so completely as to have omitted to send even a wreath or so.

* * * *

The Chinese forces, says a report, claim to have smashed the centre of the Japanese army on the north bank of the Yangtse.

Well they are themselves asking for it—we mean, of course, poison gas.

* * * *

A Teatime Thought

"If you wish to lower yourself in a person's favour, one good way is to tell his story over again the way YOU heard it."

—Mark Twain.

* * * *

Visitor: "Why are you in jail?"
Prisoner: "Polygamy".
Visitor: "And how are you enjoying your freedom?"

Sussex' Tall Score Against Aussies

Bartlett Makes Season's Fastest Century For Home Team

Bartlett made the fastest century of the season reaching his hundred in 57 minutes and contributed 157 to the Sussex score against Australians on Monday.

Sussex were all out for 453 and at close of play Australians in their second innings had made 47 for one.

SCORES

Australians (1st Innings)	*336*
Australians (2nd Innings) for one	*47*
Sussex (1st Innings)	*453*

LONDON: August 29.

Weather was dull and cold and outfield soft after heavy overnight rain, when play was resumed in the match between Australians and Sussex.

Sussex reached 50 of their innings in 45 minutes. White kept good length, while McCormick was occasionally kicking. John Langridge and Stainton, the opening pair carried the score to 72 before John Langridge was stumped by Walker, off Ward for 32 (72—1).

Harry Parks joined Stainton, but was given out l.b.w. to White for 12 (93—2).

Stainton was similarly out to Ward at 109 for 58 (109—3). He batted stylishly for 90 minutes, and hit eight fours.

Bartlett, left-hander and James Langridge were now together and at lunch they were batting with 104 and 11 respectively with the total at 221 for 3.

FASTEST CENTURY.

Bartlett making a slashing attack scored a fastest century of the season. He reached 50 in 33 minutes and 100 in 57 minutes. He hit Ward twice for six and then he sent White for six which he followed by scoring in succession two singles, 2 fours and 2 sixes, off Ward in one over. Altogether he has hit 6 sixes and 11 fours.

WALKER INJURED.

Walker has injured a finger of his left hand before lunch. It is the same finger that was injured at Oxford. He will be ex-rayed tonight. Barnett is keeping the wicket, Fleetwood-Smith is playing as substitute.

BARTLETT MAKES 157.

On resumption after lunch Bartlett was more subdued and took 110 minutes to make 150. Two hundred and fifty of the innings was signalled after exactly three hours of play. Bartlett had an escape, when he was missed by Brown at gully, off a ball from Waite but soon after Barnes held Bartlett at long-on, off Ward for 157 (304—4). Bartlett was at the wicket was 122 minutes and his score included 6 sixes and 18 fours.

Cox joined James Langridge and they were batting with 12 and 52 respectively. Total at this stage was 331 for four wickets.

James Langridge was stumped by Barnett, off Barnes for 68 (364—5). Langridge played steadily and unobstrusively for 170 minutes, hitting 7 fours.

Holmes replaced Langridge and at tea the total was 369 for five, with Cox and Holmes batting with 31 and 1 respectively.

On resumption after tea, Holmes was caught by Barnes off White for 13 (411—6). Cox played a lively game and hit two sixes and ten fours before he was bowled by Ward at 76 (429—7). The last three wickets fell for the addition of 24 runs. Hammond was caught by McCormick, off White for 8 (447—8). Wood was stumped by Barnett, off Ward for one (451—9). Jim Cornford also was stumped off Ward for one. W. Cornford remained not out with 12. Extras were 15 and the total was 453.

AUSTRALIANS' 2ND VENTURE.

Brown and Ward opened Australia's second innings. The Australians lost an early wicket, Ward being caught by W. Cornford behind the wicket, off Jim Cornford for a duck. Barnes joined Brown and the pair carried the score to 47 for one at the close of play, with 24 and 17 respectively.

AUSTRALIANS: (1st Innings) 336

SUSSEX: 1ST INNINGS.

John Langridge, st. Walker, b Ward	32
Stainton, l.b.w., b Ward	58
Harry Parks, l.b.w., White	12
Bartlett, c Barnes, b Ward	157
James Langridge, st. Barnett, b Barnes	68
Cox, b Ward	76
Holmes, c Barnes, b White	13
Hammond, c McCormick, b White	8
Wood, st. Barnett, b Ward	1
Jim Cornford, st. Barnett, b Ward	1
W. Cornford (not out)	12
Extras	15
Total	453

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	24	1	86	0
Waite	17	4	55	0
McCabe	2	0	6	0
Ward	36.1	6	184	6
White	33	13	75	3
Barnet	6	1	32	1

AUSTRALIANS: (Second Innings)

Ward, c W. Cornford, b Jim Cornford	0
Brown (batting)	17
Barnes (batting)	24
Extras	6
Total (at close, for 1)	47

—Reuter.

Settlement In Nilgiri Satyagraha?

CUTTACK, Aug. 29.

News has been received here of a settlement of the Satyagraha in Nilgiri State.

The Prajamandal last night passed resolutions stating that, in view of the assurance given to it that the remaining outstanding points on which no agreement had been reached, the more important of which were the abolition, of "Bethi Magan," non interference in social matters and grant of responsible Government, would be considered by the President, Eastern States Agency, and that decision on these points would be given after the Mandal has had an opportunity to represent its case, Satyagraha should be suspended.

The Durbar should withdraw all restrictive and prohibitory orders and release all political prisoners. —A.P.

DELHI HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29.

Six persons, including Prof. Vyas Deo Shastri, Secretary of Shiva Mandir Riksha Committee, offered themselves for arrest by proceeding to the prohibited site of the alleged Shiva temple to offer "arti" there.

The Hindus of Delhi are observing hartal as a protest against the alleged demolition of the temple-like structure and non-fulfilment of their demand to have unrestricted liberty to offer prayers in the said temple.—A. P.

ST. LEGER CALLOVER

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Following is the St. Leger call-over:—

11 to 8 Pasch offered 6 to 4 taken and wanted.

6 to 1 Poundfoolish.

7 to 1 Scottish Union taken and offered.

9 to 1 Glenloan offered.

100 to 7 Caveman taken and offered.

100 to 6 Sadruddin, Port Marnock and Golden Sovereign offered.

100 to 6 Challenge offered 18 to 1 taken.

25 to 1 Seventh Wonder offered. —Reuter's Special.

Appeal For Anglo-Indian Schools Fund

LONDON, Aug. 28.

An appeal on behalf of the Anglo-Indian schools fund was made from all home stations by Viscount Goschen in a B.B.C. weekly Sunday broadcast.—Reuter.

POLITICALS EXASPERATED

Hunger-strike Postponed Sequel To Subhas' Appeal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Political prisoners numbering 300 who had been convicted of violent crimes and who are at present lodged at the Alipore Central Jail and the Dum Dum Special Jail have, it is reliably learnt, intimated their intention to resort to hungerstrike to mark their protest against the delay on the part of the Government in coming to a final decision about their release which has been the subject of protracted negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on one side and Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Member of the Government of Bengal on the other.

It will be recalled that Babu Subhas Chandra Bose visited them on Friday and Saturday last in both jails and spent ten hours in all trying to dissuade the politicals from taking such a drastic step, so long as the negotiations between himself and the Bengal Government were not declared to have proved abortive.

It is understood that at Babu Subhas Bose's importunities the politicals agreed to defer their hunger-strike to the middle of September.

Meanwhile a feeling of pessimism prevails in informed political circles here as to the final outcome of the Subhas-Nazimuddin negotiations.—United Press.

ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

The anti-catholic campaign in Germany was denounced in a pastoral letter which was read to-day in all Catholic churches in Germany but not in Austria. The letter has approved of the recent Conference of Catholic Bishops at Fulda which Austrian bishops did not attend

The letter says the campaign aims at paralysing the church, annihilating Christianity and introducing a new faith which has nothing in common with the belief of the future life. It complains that children and young people are prevented from going to church, that everything good in the Catholic faith is suppressed and distorted, and everything bad exaggerated. The members of the clergy are accused of immorality but not tried, Catholic publications are censored, forbidden and confiscated and the Catholic church is accused of alliance with Bolshevist Russia, whereof it is the most irreconcilable enemy.—Reuter's Special.

ENQUIRY INTO BANNU RAID

Frontier Cabinet's Decision To Appoint Committee

PESHAWAR, Aug. 28.

The Associated Press authoritatively understands that the Frontier Cabinet at a meeting held at Nathiagali on Friday last, the Governor presiding, decided to appoint an Enquiry Committee into the Bannu raid.

The personnel of the Committee has not yet been decided, but most probably it will consist of one official and one non-official member.—A.P.

COMPENSATION FOR BANNU VICTIMS

Frontier Government To Appoint Committee For Investigation

PESHAWAR, August 29.

The Frontier Government has issued the following Communique:—

"Government have carefully considered the circumstances of the recent raid upon Bannu City, both by local enquiry and in the light of written reports and representations on the subject. They propose immediately to appoint a small Committee to advise them as to the necessity of paying compensation to the sufferers in the raid, and they have provisionally allotted a sum of Rs. 20,000 to meet the expenditure in this direction. Defences of Bannu City have been strengthened and the lighting of the perimeter wall has been improved. In this respect Government consider adequate security is now ensured.

Government further propose shortly to Appoint a Committee consisting of one senior official and one non-official to report on the condition of affairs in Bannu District. The personnel of the above Committee will be announced later."—A. P.

Miss Beatrice Straight, one of the trustees of the All-India Art centre to be opened by Uday Shankar, the well-known dancer, arrived in Bombay by s. s. Victoria on Monday. She is seen here with Uday Shankar.

World Achievement.

Artificial Sunlight

There is nothing to surprise us in artificial sunlight. Indeed, there are few things to surprise us in these days of artificial silk and artificial rubber and artificial faces.

But the artificial sunlight is not loved by those who make-up—for it is the kind of greenish-light which is being more and more extensively adopted in our street lighting. The old incandescent lamps are being scrapped and the new bulbs are being used because they supply less heat and more light, are cheaper in current, and give such a diffused light that there are practically no shadows. The motorist blesses every city street flooded with these greenish lights, though every woman knows they are not flattering to her complexion.

These lamps are, in brief, glass cylinders a little over an inch wide and about ten inches long. Inside are a few drops of mercury, and there is what is known as an electrode at each end. When the current passes through it causes a bluish-green flame of luminous mercury vapour.

Wonderful as these lamps are, they are not the last word. In New York and London there are high-class florists and fur shops where still more brilliant lamps are used, all giving a light wonderfully similar to that of sunshine—diffused and brilliant. These lamps are not unlike those in our streets except that in the glass there is a chemical which absorbs the ultra-violet rays we cannot see and changes them into a kind of fluorescence we can see, thus giving greater illumination.

GERMANS MOBILISE ON CZECH FRONTIER

Henderson's Sudden Departure For London

BERLIN, August 29.

Extreme disappointment at Sir John Simon's speech is voiced by the whole of the German press, mainly on the grounds that it did not do justice to the Sudeten cause and made it clear that Britain could not be regarded merely as a spectator to what happened in Central Europe.

"Voelkischer Beobachter" describes the speech as ambiguous and unfortunate and considers that it will have a similar effect as Mr. Chamberlain's speech of March 24 in stiffening Czech resistance to a reasonable settlement and that this effect may have been intended.

"National Zeitung" says that Berlin read the part of the speech referring to the possibility of war and its effect with special annoyance. "It should have been evident to Sir John Simon that it was useless to direct such threats or has Britain already made up her mind about future developments and relinquished the idea of changing Prague's policy?"

Henderson's Departure

Sir Neville Henderson's departure to make personal report to Lord Halifax was evidently hurried by events of an urgent nature, as his Second-in-Command, Sir Ogilvie Forbes, is on a holiday in Scotland.

Well-informed political circles here consider the situation particularly grave. Public opinion has been stirred up by inspired press to a point at which positive action is expected unless Czechoslovak Government makes substantial concessions to Sudetens.

On the other hand Sir John Simon's speech appears to have had a sobering effect. German political circles seem to be convinced that Britain will not remain a passive spectator of events in Czechoslovakia and it is likely that the speech will cause Germany to hesitate before embarking on more positive measures.

Fears, rather than expectations on the part of the German public that something positive will be done, are greatly increased by reports of partial mobilisation in the Frontier areas. Decided concession by Czechs might induce the Reich to call off the press campaign and to announce the final date of the termination of the manoeuvres, which have been continuing from the middle of October.

Sir Neville Henderson's return is not interpreted in authoritative quarters in London as indicating a sudden cause for alarm over the Czechoslovak situation. The German attitude to the problem is being closely watched and Sir Neville Henderson will to-day have an opportunity of informing Lord Halifax of the reception accorded in Berlin to Sir John Simon's speech. It is authoritatively stated that Britain is sparing no effort to keep open the way to reasonableness and mediation.—Reuter.

HENLEIN CALLS ON RUNCIMAN

PRAGUE, Aug. 29.

At Lord Runciman's urgent request, Herr Henlein interrupted his tour of the Sudeten Districts and called at the local castle where Lord Runciman and the British Minister in Prague are week-end guests.—Reuter.

Fr. Press Praises Simon's Speech

PARIS, Aug. 29.

Praise for Sir John Simon's speech is again voiced in Paris newspapers to-day.

It is generally considered that Germany now knows the extent of the opposition she may meet in certain circumstances, and the knowledge will have good effect. —Reuter.

GIRGAUM ELECTION ECHO IN B.P.C.C.

Successful Candidate Disqualified Under Khadi Clause

THE QUESTION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE ELECTION OF MR. GOVIND S. GUDAL AS A MEMBER OF THE GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE, RAISED A HEATED DEBATE AT A MEETING OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, HELD ON MONDAY EVENING.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN IN A STRONG SPEECH ALLEGED THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS BEING MADE TO CIRCUMVENT THE VERDICT OF THE BALLOT BOX.

In connection with the election to the Girgaum District Congress Committee held on Sunday, August 21, it will be recalled that only 24 candidates had been declared elected. The eligibility of Mr. G. S. Gudal, who obtained the 25th place, was questioned on the ground that Mr. Gudal was not a habitual wearer of khaddar. The Presiding Authority, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji reported that Mr. Gudal was not a habitual wearer of khaddar. He referred the matter of declaring him ineligible for election to the B. P. C. C.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., recounting the facts of the case said that the Presiding Authority would have been absolutely within his right if he had summarily disqualified Mr. Gudal. While the polling was in progress, an objection had been raised that Mr. Gudal was even then wearing a non-khaddar dhoti. When questioned about it, Mr. Gudal had stated that he did not know if the Dhoti he was wearing was of handspun handwoven cloth. The scrutineers examined it and found it to be non-khaddar. The Presiding Authority had given a ruling that Mr. Gudal was not a habitual wearer of khaddar according to the constitution and had referred the case to the B. P. C. C., for disposal.

Referring to the constitutional position Mr. Patil said that since 1929 it had been obligatory for all Congressmen to wear khaddar. In 1934 the rule had been relaxed in respect of the ordinary members of the Congress but it had been tightened up in respect of candidates to office by the addition of the word "wholly". The clause had been made perfectly clear since 1934.

NO ALTERNATIVE

Mr. Gunvant Kapadia moved a resolution that "The B. P. C. C. adopts the report of the Presiding Authority submitted by him to the General Secretaries and dated the 27th August 1938. The B. P. C. C. endorses the finding of the Presiding Authority about Sjt. Govind S. Gudal who, it was discovered in the course of the election was not wholly wearing Khaddar as required under the constitution of the Congress." On the reference made to it by the Presiding Authority, the B. P. C. C. decides and declares that Sjt. Govind S. Gudal was not eligible for election and that even his candidature was invalid. The B. P. C. C., under the circumstances, holds that Sjt. Gudal being disqualified and ineligible, he cannot be declared elected and that Sjt. J. N. Mahale is consequently the candidate elected to the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C."

Mr. Kapadia urged that there could be no alternative left to the B. P. C. C. and that it had to obey the constitution.

NARIMAN'S CHARGE

Mr. K. F. Nariman regretted that he could not agree with the mover of the resolution. It looked as though deliberate efforts were made to circumvent the verdict of the ballot box. Including the "ex-officio" members there were equal number of members of the two Parties in the G. D. C. C. The effect of this resolution would be to upset this balance of Parties and create an official majority. He had had the privilege of conducting several elections but this was the first occasion when such an issue had been raised. It was a pity that they were going to the length of indecorously examining the wearing apparel of a man. He thought that if Mr. Gudal had not belonged to the opposition group all this would not have been done. He declared that they should act in accordance with the ruling of Pundit Motilal Nehru that the declaration of a member that he was a habitual wearer of khaddar should be accepted.

REFER MATTER TO TRIBUNAL

He, therefore, moved an amendment that the case of Mr. Gudal be treated as an election dispute and be referred to the election tribunal provided under the rules.

Messrs. I. S. Patel, Jinabhai Joshi and Mr. Sunderdas Morarji opposed the amendment.

It was pointed out that the question should be looked at from the point of the constitution only. The constitution had laid down that a candidate should be a habitual wearer of Khaddar They were not snatching away the right of appeal to the election tribunal that appeal could be made after the declaration of the result.

Mr. Kashiprasad Singh asked if the question had been raised at the time of nomination.

PATNA INTERPRETATION

Mr. P. R. Lele referred to an interpretation of this clause given by the Working Committee at its meeting in Patna in December, 1934. Mr. Nariman himself was a member of the Working Committee at that time when a man appeared in a non-Khaddar Dhoti at a Congress function the presumption was that he was not a habitual wearer of Khaddar. The question of decision by the election tribunal could come only after the declaration of the results. It was premature to raise the issue at that stage.

PROPER PROCEDURE

Mr M. R. Masani opposing the resolution stated that the candidate should have been disqualified at the time of the nomination when that was not done he could not be stopped half way. The proper constitutional procedure was to declare him elected and to let anybody with a grievance appeal to the Election Tribunal.

After Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Kapadia had replied to the debate Mr. Nariman's amendment was put to vote and lost. The original resolution was carried by a majority of 16 by 4.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The B.P.C.C. also authorised Messrs. J. N. Mahele and R. M. Desai to call the first meeting of the G.D.C.C.

By another resolution the general Secretaries were authorised to make arrangements and incur preliminary expenditure upto Rs. 1,000 in case it was decided to hold the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

New Personnel Of Executive

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard to the result of the election of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee held on 21st August 1938:—

On the recommendation of the Presiding Authority 24 candidates were declared duly elected. The declaration of the result of the 25th seat was deferred pending the decision of the B.P.C.C. to a reference made by the Presiding Authority about the ineligibility of a candidate who was alleged to be not a habitual wearer of Khaddar within the meaning of the constitution. The B.P.C.C. at its meeting held on Monday afternoon passed a resolution endorsing the finding of the Presiding Authority and declaring the candidate against whom the complaint was made. The B.P.C.C. also declared that the candidate securing the next highest votes to be declared duly elected. In pursuance to this decision of the B.P.C.C., we hereby declare Mr. J. N. Mahale as a duly elected member of the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C.

The following is the complete personnel of the new Council of the Girgaum D.C.C.

Sjts. A. V. Chaudhary, Nanubhai V. Desai, R. M. Desai, C. V. Varad, K. Shankar Rao, D. R. Gharpure, K M. Sagale, Y. K. Khadilkar, N. J. Manjrekar, Vishwanath R. Sawant, N. T. Shroff, R. S. Padbidri, Rangildas Kapadia, N. L. Upadhyaya, R. K. Hardikar, Himatlal Khira, R. K. Prabhu, N. R. Kulkarni, J. N. Khira, M. M. Gandhi, D. P. Tripathi, Ajit G. Desai, C. P. Patel, Smt. Gajaraben T. Desai and Sjt. J. N. Mahale.

EX-OFFICIO

Sjts. S. K. Patil, Gunvant V. Kapadia, K. F Nariman, M. R. Masani, G. P. Hateesingh and Asoka Mehta.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum D.C.C. Messrs. R. M. Desai and J. N. Mahale, have been authorised by the B.P.C.C. to call the first meeting of the Council to elect office-bearers at an early date.

SIMLA.—The 17th list of subscription actually received upto August 15th in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, amounts to Rs. 1,34,506-10-0, which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 52,51,477-3-9.

Peace Efforts At Allahabad

MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON SCENE

No Untoward Incident In City But Outrage In Village Reported

ALLAHABAD, August 29

In spite of extreme nervousness nothing untoward occurred in the City to-day. Rumours of stray assaults were often heard but on investigation they proved to be false.

OUTRAGE IN VILLAGE

Only one incident occurred in village Dhumanganj, a few miles from Allahabad, where a Hindu riding a cycle was speared. He was removed to hospital where he died.

THE AUTHORITIES ARE TAKING STRINGENT MEASURES TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE AND ALLAY RUMOURS. THE CONGRESS, THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND OTHER NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES ARE CO-OPERATING TO RESTORE NORMAL CONDITION.

Minister's Efforts

Dr. Katju, Minister for Justice, who happens to be here, visited the scene of rioting and the hospital. He called a meeting of influential citizens at which the Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were also present. The meeting discussed various proposals to check any further spread of the trouble. It decided to hold a meeting of all members of the Municipal Board and a few non-official citizens to-morrow to devise concrete measures to check the present trouble and prevent further rioting in the future.—A. P.

CURFEW ORDER IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

After last evening's disturbance the night passed off peacefully.

A notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated, prohibiting the carrying of lathis, swords and other weapons of any description and assemblies of groups of more than five persons in public thoroughfares between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. the order, unless withdrawn, will remain in force for a month.

The public are further warned that the police have orders to fire on rioters.

Extensive precautions are being taken to prevent further outbreaks or stray assaults. Police sub-inspectors in plain clothes, armed with revolvers, have been ordered to patrol the area likely to be affected and fire on those committing assaults. Armed guards have also been given similar orders. All suspected goondas are being rounded up. Police reinforcements have been requisitioned from other districts.

Official report of the casualties is two dead and fifteen injured, one of them being in a serious condition.—A.P.

Sequel To Communal Clash At Salemsarai

ALLAHABAD, August 29.

Mr. G. W. M. Whittle, District Magistrate and Mr. Chapman, Superintendent of Police, interviewed by your correspondent at Salemsarai (scene of rioting) last night, expressed great disappointment on the insistence of Hindus in refusing to clear out before the mosque before the prayer time of Muslims.

They said that they did everything to persuade Hindus to do so, but a part of the procession refused to move. They deliberately stayed there till prayer times despite the "understanding" to the effect that the procession would pass off, the mosque before the nimaz time.

Enquiries made by your correspondent, who motored round the riot area last night show that the Hindus, who were armed with lathies furiously attacked Muslims, after brickbats were thrown on the "chowki," carrying the image of Lord Ram Chandera. It appears that Muslims in large numbers had gathered inside the mosque and were clamouring for the passage of the procession as their 'nimaz' time approached. It will be noted that no such restrictions had ever been imposed during previous years.

Hindus say that first of all brickbats were thrown from the mosque and then beating of Muslims with lathies started. Muslims, however, deny this allegation. Elaborate precautions are being taken by the police. Military has been asked to be prepared for any emergency Panic prevails in the city. Most of the shops are still closed. Police have orders to open fire on riotous mob. Curfew order and Section 144 have been promulgated in the city.

U. P. M. L. C.'s And Allahabad Riots

LUCKNOW, August 29.

Members of the U. P. Legislative Council expressed concern about the communal riot in Allahabad when the Council met to-day.

Dr. Jung, Parliamentary Secretary, assured the members that Government were in touch with the local authorities and were doing what was possible to bring the situation under control.—United Press.

REPRESSION ONLY FANS POPULAR DISCONTENT

(Continued from Page 1)

it was generally hailed that the day of Responsible Government was not far off. The Temple Entry Proclamation strengthened these hopes. But his recent policy had come as a sad disillusionment.

When put to vote the resolution was passed unanimously.

APPEAL TO MAHARAJA

Mr. K. G. Nair moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting is of the deliberate opinion that the success of the people of their struggle depends on their adherence to peaceful and non-violent methods even in the face of the gravest provocation. This meeting, therefore, appeals to the people of Travancore to maintain non-violent discipline in their struggle. This

(Continued In Col. 5)

NO COMFORT WITHOUT COMPETITION

Anti-Motor Bill Under Fire In Central Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

When the Legislative Assembly resumed debate on the first reading of the Motor Vehicles Bill, Mr. S. K. Som, continuing his speech where he left last Thursday, occupied bulk of the pre-lunch sitting. He directed much of his criticism to compulsory third party insurance, and to Clause 42 laying down conditions, which Provincial Governments should bear in mind in co-ordinating transport, particularly restricting long-distance goods traffic by bus. Dealing with the hardships, which he thought certain to be imposed by the insurance Clauses, he gave the warning: "In trying to cure motor service of its evils, do not kill it altogether, as doctors do" (laughter).

NO CASE PROVED

He pleaded that at least five years' time should be given to motor interests before the insurance provisions were imposed on them by Provincial Governments. The Government had failed to refer to a single case in which a decree had been obtained in favour of a person involved in a motor accident and the decreed amount was not paid because the bus had not been insured. Unless evidence of failure to obtain proper redress in case of accidents was forthcoming there would be no justification in the introduction of compulsory insurance which would only benefit the insurance company or benefit the railways.

HUMAN NATURE

He pointed out that human nature was such that as a bus owner went on paying insurance premia and found that no accident occurred, he and the driver might be tempted to cause accidents in order to get the benefit of insurance (laughter.) This part of the Bill was, therefore, likely to result in increasing rather than, decreasing accidents. He strongly urged the creation of a board, which should after every accident make enquiry and assess the damages to be paid. The board's assessment should be final and legally executable, except when modified by a Civil Court.

A SERIOUS BLOT

Without this board a poor man would never be able to get the benefit of insurance provisions. Absense of provision for such a machinery was a serious blot on the Bill, which he had attempted to remedy in the Select Committee, but failed. Absence of speed limit for private cars was also a serious omission, because it was private cars which caused larger casualties—nearly twice as much as buses in Calcutta. His most serious objection was to Clause 42 which he declared, gave autocratic powers to Provincial Governments. For instance, it gave power to Provincial Governments to prohibit a millowner of Delhi from running his own buses to carry his goods to Lucknow or places like that.

THE LEGITIMATE WAY

Mr. Nauman spoke next for the remaining fifteen minutes of the pre-lunch sitting and strongly criticised the legislation to make way safe for railways against competitors. That was not the way to meet competition. The legitimate way was to improve amenities to railway passengers.

Mr. Numan resuming after lunch pointed out that the question of minimum rates was not accepted by the Government in the matter of coastal traffic. Yet it was brought out here for the benefit of railways. At the same time there was no similar control over railway freights and rates.

Turning to the Clause providing for regional transport authorities, he suggested the inclusion of members of different commercial bodies in an advisory capacity. He favoured compulsory insurance, but felt that it should be extended to railways also.

NEED FOR CHEAP FARES

Mr. B. N. Chaudhary discussed the Bill from the aspects of safety, convenience and co-ordination. He advocated the need for cheapness of fares and avoidance of over-crowding, in which respects the motor transport was better than railways. He pleaded for wider roads with better surface and imposition of speed limits. He wanted the Government to instill more responsibility and efficiency among the motor drivers. On the question of compulsory insurance he was doubtful of the efficacy of the same. He suggested the establishment of a reserve fund on which victims of accidents can draw upon. He supported the introduction of this legislation throughout India simultaneously. He was not sure of the advisability of giving unfettered power to the provinces, in view of the recent incidents in the Central Provinces. He also felt that if rule-making was delegated to the provinces they might differ from province to province and, therefore, he was of opinion that the rule-making should be reserved to the Central Government.

V Ty.d? shrdlu eatoin shrdlu

NO COMFORT WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Mr. Baijnath Bajoria considered that the Bill on the whole was a good measure, but thought that some of its Clauses were open to criticism. He was particularly opposed to those parts of the measure which were likely to stifle competition, because without competition no comfort could be obtained. For instance, if it were not for competition of motor transport even the small improvement in railway amenities would not have been possible.

He pleaded that five years' time should be given to motor transport interests to adjust themselves before third party insurance came into force.

He suggested the appointment of a Commissioner on the same lines as the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, who should have the charge of the work of settling third party claims. He favoured deletion of Clause 42 altogether, particularly as it left the long-distance undefined—whether it was hundred or fifty miles—and gave the power of fixing maximum and minimum fares to Provincial authorities.

A NECESSARY EVIL!

Mr. Bhadri Dutt Pande thought motor cars were one of four necessary evils of modern civilisation along with ships, railways and aeroplanes. If railways were an evil, so were motor cars and both were equally national assets also. Four or five lakhs of people were engaged in the motor trade and if their families were also taken into the account, then 25 lakhs people were engaged in it. Why then was not motor transport a national concern? The Bill appeared to him to be another example of Government's attempt to get what they wanted by legislative means. They tried to get recruits by law some time ago, and were now trying to get passengers for railways by law (laughter).

DISQUALIFYING POWER.

The Clause giving the disqualifying power to the licensing authority was likely to be used against Congressmen, because they might be dubbed "habitual criminals" who could be denied licence under the Clause (laughter). Several considerations had been laid down for Provincial Governments to bear in mind in co-ordinating transport, but he would ask Provincial Governments to bear also in mind the incivility and arrogance of the railway staff, the purchase of 99 "X-B" engines, accidents that happened on railways (cheers).

There were many provisions in the Bill, but he did not see any against the policeman, his family, friends and relations being carried free on buses (laughter).

ROADS' ENGINEER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Roads Engineer to the Government of India, replied to some of the criticisms. First he said that it had been argued that the motor transport industry was an infant industry and should not, therefore, be regulated. This, he suggested, was not borne by facts. The annual turnover of this industry was thirty crores and, as had been pointed out, nearly twenty-five lakhs of people were engaged therein; while in point of the number of buses, India stood fourth in the list, with twenty-three thousand buses on the road. He was not sure that it was suggested that the country should wait till the industry went beyond control. They should, he urged, take lessons from other countries and forestall evils of unregulated motor transport.

ROADS IN RURAL INDIA.

India had 1,40,000 miles of motorable roads, of which 62 thousand miles were metalled and available throughout the year. Of this 62,000, only 13,000 or 14,000 ran parallel to railways, and the effect of the Bill would be to relieve crowding on these parallel roads and distribute motor vehicles over the rest of the roads, mostly in rural areas, which sorely needed them. Further, all money available for roads had been spent on maintaining and repairing roads in urban areas which were used intensively by motor transport with the result that real improvement of road communications in rural areas, where it was urgently required, had come to a standstill. If, therefore, there was to be no control of motor transport, then development of roads would be taken out of the hands of Provincial Governments and would be concentrated on the main lines on which more and heavier vehicles caused greater and greater strain.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Referring to the argument that the Bill went far beyond anything permitted in any other country, Mr. Mitchell mentioned France where road carriers had to enter into an agreement with the railways with regard to freights and fares.

Mr. S. K. Som, interrupting, pointed out that French railways were national railways, while India had no control over her railway system.

Mr. Mitchell gave examples of Italy and Germany, where the system of forced partnership between road transport services and railways existed. The Bill, he opined, was much more liberal and mild than even in England, where the regulation was liberal compared to other European countries. Concluding Mr. Mitchell emphasised that the policy of Laissez-Faire regarding motor transport would only result in railways becoming a burden on the taxpayer.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when the debate will be continued.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 2)

meeting at the same time views with the gravest concern the methods resorted to by the Government of the State to stifle popular expression and appeals to the Maharaja to effectively intervene by conceding the people's demand for Responsible Government".

Mr. Nair declared that a rule by force was no rule at all, and no love could be generated through the use of force. He condemned the repression resorted to by the State Government and declared that the people there would not be cowed down by it.

STRUGGLE IN THE STATES

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta seconded the resolution. He gave a graphic account of the struggle of the people of Rajkot which had just ended in a glorious victory of the people. He also recalled the struggles in Vala and Mansa and showed how when a people rose and fought unitedly for their rights, no force could suppress them. He then referred to the struggles in all the Indian States and welcomed the recent awakening in the South Indian States. He also supported the idea of the Defence Committee.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya supporting the resolution referred to the conditions prevailing in the Hyderabad State. He recalled the Bhulabhai incident and pointed out how no civil liberty existed in what was described as a Premier State.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

LEADERS CONGRATULATED

Dr. P. S. Nair moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting congratulates the leaders of the Travancore State Congress and all others who have been arrested for their devotion to the cause of freedom and popular rights in the State".

Dr. Nair gave interesting sidelights from the ancient history of Travancore to show how the rulers of the State shared their responsibilities with the people. After a period of benovolent autocracy, the State had entered a stage of naked repression. But the people of Travancore had also realised what their rights were. They had now launched on a struggle for the attainment of those rights and that struggle, he had no doubt, would end with the victory of the people.

Mr. P. A. Paul seconded the resolution which was passed unanimously.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE FORMED

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami then moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that a Committee called the Travancore State People's Defence Committee be and is hereby formed consisting of the following persons with power to co-opt". The members of the Committee are: Dr. S. K. Vaidya (Chairman), Dr. P. G. Pillai, Messrs. C. K. Narayanaswami (Convener), C. Raju, Balvantrai Mehta and K. G. Nair.

Mr P. Balan seconded the resolution which was passed.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A SHORT STORY

New Happiness

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.

The recession was indirectly responsible for the animosity which more and more came to exist between young Tom Evans and his pretty wife. Unfortunately Roberta Evans was one who demanded a lot of attention from her husband. And whereas she responded in kind, the situation kept Tom on his toes trying to remember to bring home a box of candy on Valentine's day, flowers at Easter, etc.

More unfortunately, Roberta couldn't understand why Tom didn't continue with his little niceties after he lost his job as assistant manager of a local chain store. At first Tom didn't mind, either. He was told that it was only a temporary layoff.

But as the weeks went by and the store finally closed its doors entirely, Tom became disturbed. He began to look for another job, and discovered them to be few and far between. In something of a panic he realized that he had suddenly joined the army of unemployed.

It was then that Roberta began to notice that there were no more boxes of candy and bunches of flowers. But, like all good wives, she didn't complain. Whereas Tom told her little of his business affairs, she realized that his surplus must be running low and economy had become a necessity. Thus far she had a perfect and a sympathetic understanding. But when Tom came home one evening and forgot to kiss her, she felt hurt.

"I'm sorry, honey," he apologized. "I'm worried about getting a job—or about not getting one. I'm not myself. Please forgive me."

"Job or no job," Roberta returned hotly, "a man should never forget to kiss his wife. When he does they might as well part company. It means she's no longer a help to him."

That was the beginning. It grew worse as time went on and no job appeared. Tom not only forgot to kiss Roberta on returning home, but often he forgot to return home at all—that is until late in the evening.

Let it be said that the situation was as much Tom's fault as Roberta's. He told her only part of the problems, that confronted him. And his mind was too taken up with them to realize the neglect he was showing his wife.

It was not like Roberta to keep harping on the subject. Once she had exploded, she withdrew into her shell and made secret resolutions. She would leave him, she told herself, unless he mended his ways. And pretty soon, too.

Things had reached this state when, nine months after Tom had been laid off he got a break—and a job. It was a good job, with much promise for the future. He spent an entire afternoon and evening with the manager of a new chain store that was opening an establishment in a nearby city. And before the interview was ended Tom signed a five-year contract at almost double his previous salary.

Jubilant, yet dead tired, he returned home to find Roberta awaiting his arrival. It was past midnight and Tom's first act was to kiss his wife and then sink gratefully into a chair. It was only now that he began to realize the complete state of exhaustion into which he had worked himself.

Roberta had not stirred from her position before the fire. She spoke without looking up, and there was grim determination in her tones: "Tom, I'm sorry, but this is the end. I've made up my mind to leave you. You don't love me any more. You treat me as if I were a piece of furniture. I'm tired of it. I've written mother that I'm coming home. You can arrange for the divorce. I'm sure you'll find it much easier to get along without me." She paused and looked across at Tom's humped up figure. "Tom did you hear me?"

Tom roused himself and smiled sheepishly. "Oh—say, I must have dozed off. In bad shape, I guess. Sorry, Roberta. By the way—" he reached into his pocket and produced a small package. "Here's a little present for you, honey. You see," he explained, "I got another job to-day. Swell place and a great outlook, with much better salary. I guess from now on I can pay more attention to my wife. You've been a darn good sport about all this, Robby, and you certainly deserve a lot of credit."

He pulled her upon his lap and placed the package in her hands. Roberta's eyes were wide, wide with shame and understanding.

"Tom——you're sure you were asleep? Tom—I—"

She paused. Tom's head was nodding. She kissed him tenderly, made sure that his eyes were closed, and then quickly reached inside her blouse and produced the letter, addressed to her mother—which she threw into the flames and watched it burn happily.

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SIMLA, August 28.—The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui as Consul for Japan in Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Neville Henderson, who has been recalled for consultation, was last in London for consultation in February.

Will any Gentleman, who has witnessed the Motor accident near Kaivalyadham

on the marine drive at 8 P.M. on 23rd inst or the owner or the driver of the car which was overtaken by the other car that killed a medical student, Mr. Purshottam D. Patel will kindly with sense of public duty meet Mr. Dahyabhai D. Patel at the following address or ring up at the following number, as early as possible

C|o. KEVALDAS KILABHAI,

Champsi Building, 3rd Floor, Princess Street

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No. 321

MUTT AND JEFF—It Loo ks As If Jeff Is a Candidate for the Farmerette Class

By BUD FISHER

MAYBE THE REASON WE CAN'T GET A JOB ON A FARM IS BECAUSE WE DON'T LOOK LIKE FARMERS!
WELL, WHAT DOES A GENTLEMAN FARMER LOOK LIKE?
AH, HERE WE ARE! OVERALLS AND A GOOD SELECTION OF FARM LIDS—THAT'S ALL WE NEED!
THIS AIN'T BAD AND IT AIN'T GOOD! LOOKS LIKE A BALE OF HAY WITHOUT THE HAYWIRE!
HERE'S ONE YOU CAN EITHER WEAR IT FOR DINNER OR EAT IT FOR BREAKFAST WITH CREAM!
OH, WELL, IF IT WAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR GRANDMA IT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!
8-10

Japan—A Fascist State

(Continued from Page 6.)

preter of the will of the Imperial Ancestors which is identical with the will of the people."

Spirit Of Shinto

It is very confusing for a layman to follow Mr. Akiyama's line of argument but what he has stated is the very spirit of Shinto, a super-religion based on the twin principles of ancestor-worship and emperor-worship which has been given recognition as a patriotic cult so that every Japanese, be he a Budhist, Christian or a member of any other church, has got to be a Shinto, too. Originally, it appears, Shinto was mainly concerned with Nature worship, the chief deity being Amaterasu-Omikami, the Sun goddess from whom the Emperor is supposed to have descended. Later on it was given a political colour to ensure loyalty to the throne and the emperor was defied. Now the militarists are fully exploiting Shinto to further their own ends. A campaign for "spiritual mobilization" of the people has been launched for the three significant purposes of "exaltation of the Japanese spirit, promotion and expansion of national customs, maintenance and strengthening of the support behind the guns." The practical programme to this end which has been recommended to the people includes such items:—

(1) Worship from a distance each morning of the Grand Shrine of Ise and the Imperial Palace.

(2) Visiting and paying homage to shrines and Imperial Mausoleums.

(3) Hoisting of national flag on national holidays.

(4) Commendation of loyal subjects, filial children and heroic women.

Just as Hitler had to revive the racial superstition in Germany, the Japanese Fascists are making use of their indigenous superstitions. The ends are the same: to grab political power and give the masses a flag instead of bread.

Glorification Of Martial Spirit

The citizens of Tokyo are greatly encouraged to visit and worship at various patriotic shrines which seem to be as numerous as mausoleums round about Delhi or temples in Benares. Almost every homicide and suicide has been defied and among these shrines I did not find a memorial to any saint or scholar. It does appear that though (or because) the mass of the Japanese seem to be a mild people they have always had a great fascination for soldiers. Thus the grave of every faithful retainer who died for his feudal lord is worshipped and the tombs of the "Forty-seven Ronins" who committed harakari, not bearing the disgrace of their lord, are a regular place of pilgrimage. The glorification of the martial spirit finds its climax in Yesukuni Jinja which approximates to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. Here are said to reside the souls of all the heroes of Japan who have died for their country since the Russo-Japanese war and parties of students from the Universities and schools are sent to worship at this shrine so that they, too, may be inspired to do similar deeds. It is a solemn place and as I stood before it and uncovered my head to honour the dead, I was filled with pacifist rather than patriotic sentiments. I sympathised with the poor soldiers who had to die in the cause of Imperialism or militarism. But I had no wish to follow in their footsteps even if I was assured that my grave would be worshipped. My reverie was broken by a white-robed Shinto priest, a clean shaven young man, who came and started talking to me in excellent English. I learnt from him that he was a University graduate but had chosen to be a priest rather than anything else. He seemed very much interested in India and asked me a number of questions. It was a pity that owing to shortage of time at my disposal I could not have a longer talk with him, for he struck me as quite an intelligent young man and surely I could learn much from him about Shinto and its political as well as religious significance.

I came out of the sanctified precincts and just outside on the road there was the usual bustle of a great industrial city—trams and buses and taxis, tall buildings with elevators, soda fountains and department stores. Tokyo—indeed, the whole of Japan—is a paradox where mediaeval superstition thrives in the midst of all the wonders of modern science. That is why it is the ideal country for European and American tourists who find here all the amenities to which they are used—an efficient railway system, good hotels, tourist bureaus with courteous attendants—and also something of the "mysterious Orient" which is just the stuff to thrill American spinsters and British "Orientalists" and curio collectors. But I do not believe in the glib boast that Japan has adopted the western industrial technique and yet retained the simplicity and charm of Oriental culture. This so-called Orientalism is a deliberate exploitation of old superstitions which have been revived for Fascist purposes.

Next day when I boarded the steamer for America I found a packet awaiting for me from my friend the Shinto priest. He remembered that I was sailing by this boat and had sent me a brief history of the Yasukuni Jinja and some picture post cards. He writes: "What do you think about the scenery, people, customs and manners of Japan?" How can I, after a casual one-week tour, give my opinion of a people, so charming and yet so enigmatic, who love flowers and are extremely kind to strangers but who can be easily persuaded that the slaughter of a million Chinese is necessary for the glory of Japan? I have set down in this letter my rambling impressions of the country and the people and have a mind to send a copy to the Shinto priest who has been so kind Perhaps when the next Cherry Blossom season comes he will remember me—unless, meanwhile, blood red poppy is adopted as symbol of a militant Japan and Cherry Blossom is banished for ever from the fair isles of the rising sun!

(COPYRIGHT, AUTHOR).

Malaya Krishna Brahmachari, Secretary, Gaya Motor Drivers Union was sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate, Gaya to six months imprisonment on a charge of carrying away a police constable forcibly to the local Congress Socialist Office and tying him to a pillar.

Assam Letter

Ministers' Salaries Must Be "Axed"

Assam Must Line Up With Other Provinces Demand M.L.A.s

(From Our Correspondent).

TEZPUR, (By Mail.)

Replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the public of Silchar, Sir Saiyid Saadulla, Premier of Assam enumerated the financial difficulties which stood in the way of granting further remission in land revenue inspite of a keen desire to help the people in this respect. There was a cry for 50 per cent. reduction, said Sir Saiyid, who was ready to hand over the administration to anybody who would be able to manage the affairs of the Government after granting such a high percentage of remission.

There was also a talk of imposing tax on agricultural income. In other provinces income from such sources would be very great as there were Maharajas and Rajas there, but in the poor province of Assam the agriculturists could not make both ends meet and it would be simply taking away from them small favours already granted to them if the Government imposed such a tax on agricultural income. As regards the tea gardens, he says, though there is a cry that they were under-taxed, actually they were over-taxed.

Referring to retrenchment Sir Saiyid is reported to have said that the axe of retrenchment could not be applied in all cases though there was a keen willingness on the part of the Government to apply it generally.

CUT THEIR SALARIES!

Assam hails the motion to be raised by three M.L.A.'s from Sylhet, all of whom are from the Independent group, to reduce the salaries drawn by each of the ministers of the Assam Cabinet. The constituencies have welcomed it as befitting the time. All the three motions are identical, putting forth the argument that in eight out of eleven provinces the salaries drawn by the Ministers did not exceed 500 rupees. Besides, Assam being poorest of all of them, the argument for Assam coming in line with these provinces, is all the more stronger, because Assam is almost the poorest and most backward of all the provinces in India.

CAUSES OF ANNUAL FLOODS.

Floods have been ravaging Assam Valley consecutively for four years now, doing considerable damage to the life and property of the people and telling greatly upon the financial strength of the Government in providing with gratuitous relief and agricultural loans never to be repaid.

With a view to ending this annual menace, a member of the Assam Legislative Council (Upper House) has received a place in the list of motions recommending to the Government to appoint an expert to report about the causes of floods in Assam and what means may be adopted to prevent them.

There were many more resolutions to be moved in the Council, which sits from August 29, on which date the election of the President of the Council too, will take place.

Another M.L.C. has given notice of a Bill to relieve agriculturists of indebtedness by affecting amicable adjustments with agricultural creditors once for all.

KHER AT VILE PARLE

Open Municipal Market & Anandibai Kesker Park

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

A long felt want of this growing suburb was fulfilled when the Premier performed the opening ceremony of municipal market and Shreemati Anandibai Kesker recreation Park, on Sunday morning in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

Mr. J. W. L. Gomes, the President of the Vile Parle Municipal Board while thanking those assembled gave a short history and paid a glowing tribute to the donor Mr. and Mrs. Kesker for their handsome donation of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of converting the open space of ground reserved in T. P. scheme No. 1 adjoining the Marathi School into a beautiful park.

While referring to the guiding principles upon which the whole frame work of Village Panchayat rested, Mr. Kher observed that Government wanted to give more powers to the local bodies and that is why, the Village Panchayat Bill was introduced in the Bombay Assembly. It would make it obligatory on every village with a population of 2,000 to have a Panchayat.

STYLING THEMSELVES AS SATYAGRAHIS

Mahadev Desai's Statement On Harijan Demonstration

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 28.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary wires:

Harijans styling themselves satyagrahis marched to Shegaon yesterday afternoon to demand from Gandhiji a reserved seat for Harijans on the C. P. Cabinet, adding that if he would not grant their demand they would fast and sit "Dharana" there.

Gandhiji said that the appointment of a Harijan Minister or the reservation of a seat for one was beyond his power. They, however, contended that it was and as he did not do it, there was nothing for it but to fast. Gandhiji said that he could not prevent them if they insisted on doing so and offered to vacate any place in the Ashram that they wanted to occupy.

Inspite of entreaty they chose a place which is generally reserved for women and which was being actually used by them. They said they would have no other. According the room and the verandah were vacated for them. They were half a dozen in number and had an equal number of attendants with them. Their plan would seem to be to fast for a couple of days or perhaps more until another batch from Nagpur came and relieved theb. I understand that another batch has already arrived. Though they have encroached on the already overcrowded space they are otherwise well-behaved.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN POONA

POONA, By Mail.

An Industrial Exhibition will be held in Poona in the months of March and April next, under the aegis of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona.

The Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum have decided to hold the Exhibition which will be of an All-India character. They have already approached the Bombay Government who have supported their appeal by means of a special communication which has been departmentally circulated throughout, India Burma and Ceylon and representative exhibits from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon it is expected, will be forthcoming.

The Board of Trustees are busy chalking out a well thought out programme which would make the Exhibition a success from the point of view of spectacularness and utility and educative value.

It is recalled that in the past three Interprovincial Industrial Exhibitions on a large scale have been organised by the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona.

CONDEMN ARMY BILL ON KISAN DAY

Sahajanand's Appeal To Peasantry

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President, A. I. K. S. has issued the following statement to the press:—

Not content with even half a dozen provisions in the I. P. C. and various criminal laws to punish various activities interfering with recruiting and other military administrations and fixing therefore penalties from six months' imprisonment upto transportation for life and even death, Government of India, have secured passage of a bill in the Central Assembly to amend the 'Criminal Law' further for this purpose.

This obnoxious and most dangerous measure has rightly been called 'War Bill' which is only meant to remove the remotest hitch in the way of the Government of India in speeding up war preparations and thus to smooth the way for their all-round easy sailing in the matter.

This is an open challenge not only to the Indian National Congress, or to the nation, or to our nationalism, but also to our manhood and self-respect, which requires a suitable but crushing, reply from us.

As the Indian army is manned mainly by the Kisans and as recruits are taken from amongst them, the only reply they can give to this challenge at this juncture is to condemn the Bill on the occasion of the All-India Kisan Day on the 1st of September.

Let every nook and corner of India resound with this thundering voice of resentment on that memorable occasion on behalf of the Indian peasantry and we shall have done our first and immediate duty about this bill. I hope and believe this appeal of mine will not go unheard and unheeded and it will echo in every Kisan-heart.

Wickham Steed's Charge Against Lord Rothermere

Revealing Correspondence On Czech Problem

(From Our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

An accusation that Lord Rothermere encouraged Germany to attack Czechoslovakia is made by Mr. Wickham Steed, the well-known journalist and former editor of the "Times," in correspondence between the two which was published yesterday.

On July 18 Mr. Wickham Steed wrote to Lord Rothermere:

"Dear Lord Rothermere,—I have rarely written to you, but I must write after reading your article in this morning's 'Daily Mail,' for that article, based on misleading information, may help to bring on a European war into which Great Britain would willy-nilly be drawn.

"Why you should wish to weaken the defence of this country by encouraging Germany to attack and, if possible, to obliterate Czechoslovakia, is a mystery to me

"I can readily understand why Germany should wish you to do this. Czechoslovakia juts out into the heart of Germany. Her existence as a well-armed State, inhabited by a determined and efficient people, impedes German domination over Central and South-Eastern Europe. This domination, in its turn, is an indispensable preliminary to a final German reckoning with the British Empire which forms the ultimate obstacle to German supremacy in the world.

DANGEROUS FOR GERMANY.

"It would be dangerous for Germany to attack either France or Great Britain as long as the Czechoslovak Republic is able, as it now is, to mobilise 900,000 well-armed and well-trained troops in a week; to dispose of a powerful air force which could threaten Dresden and Leipzig, Munich and Nuremberg in half an hour in case of German attack, and to control the great armaments works of Skoda and Wittkowitz. In order to crush Czechoslovakia swiftly Hitler would need at least 1,000 aeroplanes and three million men. These aeroplanes and these men would be available against Great Britain and France were Czechoslovakia overthrown.

"Moreover if Wittkowitz, Skoda and their various branches below ground were to fall into the hands of Germany, her facilities for the manufacture of armaments would be double those of Great Britain and France.

"It is comprehensible that Germany should wish to be rid of this Czechoslovak thorn in her flesh. It is not comprehensible that any British journal, no matter how inadvertently, should help her to get rid of it. Such a course is not compatible with the loyalty to 'King and Empire' which the 'Daily Mail' professes.

"I need not remind you of the patriotic part played by the 'Daily Mail' between 1908 and 1914 in arousing this country to a sense of the German danger, nor of its steadfast action throughout the war in helping to withstand that danger. Two of your sons then gave their lives in this cause. Would they approve of what you are now doing?

"For this country and the Empire the position is clear. Either we stand with France and other friends against German domination of Europe while there is still time to avert that domination and while we still have friends, or we shall presently be confronted with a choice between abject surrender to a Germany mistress of the greater part of Europe, and a desperate, friendless fight for existence in which the odds would be heavily against us.

"So I urge you to bethink yourself, to learn the truth and to proclaim it. This is your duty as a newspaper owner and as a British peer.

"Yours very sincerely,
"(Sd.) Wickham Steed."

ROTHERMERE'S REPLY.

Lord Rothermere replied on August 3:—

"Dear Mr. Wickham Steed,—Your letter flatters me. It suggests that an article by me in the 'Daily Mail' is exerting a great influence on the affairs of Czechoslovakia. I sincerely hope this is so, because the more the truth about this monstrosity of a country becomes known, the less chance there is that the British people will allow their Government to associate itself directly or indirectly in its affairs.

"From the day Czechoslovakia came into existence it has oppressed the German, Hungarian, Slovak and Polish minorities. It has done so without protest because the League of Nations, until lately, was entirely controlled by France with her allies, including Czechoslovakia.

"I am afraid you are one of those journalistic Bourbons of whom there are many. You seem to have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. You seem to think that 1938 is still 1914. You do not seem to know that to-day Great Britain, instead of being largely invulnerable as she was in 1914, is, owing to the development of aircraft, the most vulnerable country in Europe.

"If you and your friends had your way, you might provoke a war infinitely more disastrous than the Great War of 1914.

"I suppose you do know, but I should like to impress it upon you, that the day Great Britain goes to war in pursuit of some aim or design in Central Europe two or three of our most important Dominions will declare their neutrality and, by doing so, will bring an immediate end to the British Empire

"Yours very faithfully,
"Rothermere."

"FAULTY INFORMATION."

On August 6 Mr. Wickham Steed wrote

"Dear Lord Rothermere,—If I may publish my letter to you I will gladly publish your reply which is no answer—to it.

"I am proud to be what you call a 'journalistic Bourbon' who has not forgotten the lessons of 1905-1918. Forgetfulness of experience is not wisdom, nor is Nazi German propaganda the surest guide to the truth.

"Your information about the dominions is faulty, as I, who am in constant touch with all the Dominions, can testify. Like me, their peoples would never approve of a British war 'in pursuit of some aim or design in Central Europe'

"Like me—and unlike you—they would approve of, and support, resistance to attack upon the defences of Great Britain and upon the essentials of British freedom. Like me—and unlike you—they would not, in the last resort, fear to fight for the principles upon which the British Commonwealth is based

"And it happens, to-day, that the defensive frontier of Great Britain is no longer on the Rhine, as Mr. Baldwin once said but along the borders of Czechoslovakia. To-morrow is may be elsewhere. And the surest way to save ourselves from having to defend it in arms anywhere is to have a firm and strong purpose of peace and to dare to make it known.

"Yours very sincerely,
"Wickham Steed."

"MOSCOW-OWNED" GOVERNMENT.

Lord Rothermere replied on Aug. 10:

"Dear Mr. Wickham Steed,—So it appears, according to your letter, that Czechoslovakia is now the frontier of Great Britain. This will be news to the people of this country and to the people of the Dominions. If you or anyone else are so foolish as to believe that Great Britain and her Dominions will fight for the Moscow-owned Prague Government, you are labouring under some strange delusion. Why should the people of London and Manchester be bombed to perpetuate the tyranny of the Czechs?

"Your letter confirms the view held by Lord Northcliffe, in the last days of his association with you, that you are a man with a confused and distorted judgment.

"Please publish the whole of your correspondence with me.

"Yours very faithfully,
"Rothermere."

On August 12 Mr. Wickham Steed wrote:

"Dear Lord Rothermere,—Nothing in your 'Daily Mail' article, or in your letters, shows a more 'confused and distorted judgment' than your mention of a view which you allege your brother, the late Lord Northcliffe, to have held 'in the last days' of his association with me; for in those last days, and for some months earlier, as you may on reflection remember, the character of his fatal illness unfortunately made it impossible for him to hold any coherent view at all, even about you.

"I shall arrange for the publication of my correspondence with you.

"Yours sincerely,
"Wickham Steed."

(Note.—Mr. Wickham Steed was connected with the "Times" from 1896 until 1922. When Lord Northcliffe, Lord Rothermere's brother, assumed control of the "Times" in 1908, Mr. Steed was correspondent at Vienna, in 1914 he became foreign editor of the "Times," an appointment he held until 1919, when he became editor. In the last year of the war Mr. Steed assisted Lord Northcliffe in his propaganda work.)

Miss Siloo Jal Virjee former student of the Sir J. J. School of Art sailed for England on Monday to prosecute her studies in Sculpture.

KISAN MARCH ON ASSEMBLY HALL

Deo's Opposition To Proposal At Poona Congressmen's Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 28.

Question of organising a Kisan march on the Assembly Hall, when the Tenancy Bill comes before the Bombay Legislative Assembly, figured prominently in the discussions of a special meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee held here yesterday.

The meeting after passing several resolutions of an informal character, considered the problem of several organisers who enrolled a number of members for the Congress by paying from their own pockets their membership subscriptions. The meeting decided to recommend to the M.P.C.C. that disciplinary action should be taken against such organisers

Mr S. M. Joshi moved that the limit of hundred acres ownership, provided for the benefits of the proposed tenancy legislation to the tenants, should be done away with, and that provision for long-term leases be made in the bill for those tenants who would not ordinarily be entitled to the benefits of the legislation. Several amendments were moved to the proposition, but ultimately the original resolution was carried.

Mr. Joshi also suggested that a Kisan march should be organised to go to the Assembly Hall on the day, when the Tenancy Bill is to come up, to impress these demands upon the Ministry and the Congress Assembly Party.

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo opposed the idea of taking the march to the Assembly Hall. He said that it was not true to say that hundred acres limit was imposed due to the influence of the zemindars. Since Congress had within its fold Kisans as well as the zemindars, its object was to advance along with both of them. Although he personally was of opinion that there should have been no such limit, the same had been placed with a view to keep up unity within the Congress fold. The march would be construed as an anti-Congress agitation. The proper way would be to place the matter before the M.P.C.C. and get a resolution passed there. There was no need for the Kisans to go abegging for these demands.

Mr. Wagholikar at this stage moved an amendment to the resolution that the matter should be taken to the M.P.C.C., A.I.C.C, and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee who should be requested to bring this demand of the Kisans to bear upon the Ministry The resolution as amended by this amendment was then carried.

JAYAKAR TO PRESIDE

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 28.

Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Judge of the Federal court, will preside over the 60th birthday celebrations of Mr. G. B. Kolhatkar, professor of Chemistry in the Fergusson College, to be held in the amphitheatre of the Fergusson College on Saturday 3rd September.

The Poona Bar Association, at its meeting held yesterday, decided to present an address to Mr. Justice Jayakar when he comes here for this function.

HARTAL AT DELHI

Eighty Arrests Of Temple Satyagrahis: S. O. S. To M. L. A.'s

NEW DELHI, August 29.

Following the final breakdown of negotiations for ending the temple dispute, the agitation has been greatly intensified and this evening nearly seventy persons, including nine volunteers, who proceeded to the site of the alleged temple to offer "Arti" there, were taken into custody. There was an unusually large crowd present in Chandni Chauk in the evening and all approaches thereto were packed with people.

The Hindus of Delhi observed complete "Hartal" to-day.

S. O. S. TO M. L. A.'s

Mr. Ganpat Rai, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, has sent the following telegram to eight members of the Central Assembly, including Bhai Parmanand, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. Asaf Ali: "Hindus are observing complete "Hartal." The Secretary of the Shiva's Temple Committee, has been arrested. Great resentment prevails due to Chief Commissioner's non-acceptance of agreed formula of Municipal Sub-Committee, consisting of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. Pray condemn local authorities in adjournment motion and suitable legislative action. Further pray your early visit.—A. P.

EFFORTS TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28

At the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, about 25 prominent Hindus and Muslims met informally yesterday, in the office of the Notified Area Committee, in order to explore avenues for a settlement of the recent Shiva Mandir Dispute which is assuming alarming proportions every day, owing to the Satyagraha launched by the local Hindus.

A sub-committee, consisting of Khan Bahadur Hafi Rashid, Senior Vice-President of the Delhi Municipal Committee Rai Bahadur Harish Chandra, Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta, M.L.A., (Punjab), Mulla Wahid, a Municipal Commissioner, and Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sobha Singh, President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, was appointed to devise ways and means for an amicable settlement of the dispute.—United Press.

Round-up Of 'Bad Characters'

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: August 29.

The police authorities decided overnight with the consultation of the District Magistrate to round up the 'goondas.'

Over 40 bad characters have been rounded up till now.

All the arrested persons are being sent direct to the jail.

PANDIT NEHRU'S VISIT TO ZLIN

Impressed By Working Of Bata Shoe Factory

PRAGUE, (By Air Mail.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is touring Europe, paid a brief visit to Czechoslovakia also. After seeing some important places in Czechoslovakia and interviewing high Government officials on the present political situation all over Europe, Pandit Nehru flew to Zlin from the Prague aerodrome by "Lockheed Electra", the private 'plane of Dr. Jan A. Bata, brother of the late Thomas Bata, the founder of the Bata Organisation, and present head of the Bata Works, in which he made a world trip last year and which is of the extraordinary type of machine used by Howard Hughes sometime ago in his record-breaking round-the-world flight.

After tea the party left by a special 12-seater car to the Bata Works, town of activity.

In the forenoon Pandit Nehru and party visited the Science Institute where 'all the fundamental physical and mechanical phenomena as well as industrial technic' were demonstrated with the help of simplest possible models so as to make them easy for the students to understand.

Pandit Nehru then returned for lunch to the sky-scraper Bata hotel. Spole-Censky Dome, built by the late Mr. Thomas Bata for visitors and which is also the residence of the Dr. J. A. Bata, the present chief of the Bata Organisation. Dr. J. A. Bata and Mrs. Bata met Pandit Nehru, his daughter and other guests in their appartments and then they sat for lunch.

After lunch Pandit Nehru started on his visit of the main factory, the giant industrial enterprise in which 30,000 persons work and manufacture not only 200,000 pairs of shoes a day but also many other things such as 'planes for the use of their sales officials. Pandit Nehru had a chat with the young Indian boys who are at Zlin on the Company's expenses for training in various technical subjects and the general organisation.

Dr. R. B. Mehta, M.B., B.S., D. T. M. & H., D. M. R. E., M. R. C. P., of Bhavnagar, has been appointed Hon. Physician at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, with teaching duties at the B. J. Medical School.

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD

Revival Of Nationalist Party In Bengal

CALCUTTA, August 28.

"Repeated negotiations, on behalf of the Congress, with the Muslim League on the basis of the Communal Decision, have necessitated the revival of the activities of the Party. This has become all the more imperative with a view to guarding against any move (like the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad Pact in the past) towards communal settlement on the basis of the Decision, perpetuating its admittedly anti-national and anti-democratic features to the vivisection of our body politic, in furtherance of Imperialist designs conceiving the Communal decision," say the members of the Executive Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal, in the course of a statement in connection with the revival of activities of the Party.

PERPETUATE EUROPEAN DOMINATION.

Concluding the statement says. "The Congress Nationalist Party, therefore, once again sounds the note of warning against the pernicious Communal Decision and, further, requests the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to do work for undoing what he had characterised as the most anti-national device that human ingenuity can conceive and as a "life and death" question for Bengal. For, if allowed to remain, the Communal Decision would inevitably perpetuate, European domination in Bengal to the detriment of the economic and political future, as also, utter disgrace of the fair name of the province." —United Press.

ECHO OF RANGOON RIOTS

Governor's Plea For Communal Peace

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma addressed to-day a joint session of the Burma Legislature at the City Hall.

In the course of his speech His Excellency referred at the outset to the recent disturbances at Rangoon and reiterated the proclamation of Queen Victoria that it was the desire of Her Majesty that her subjects belonging to different religions should live in harmony.

The Governor remarked that religious freedom was an essential ingredient of democratic institutions, which was embodied in the Constitution of Burma and, if, as he believed, men of all creeds and communities in the land, prized the spirit of democracy and realised the waste and harm of communal and religious strife, his words would not pass unheeded by all, particularly those who had influence over others, to set themselves to create a universal will and intention in order that peace, friendliness and scrupulous respect for the rights and beliefs of one another should prevail throughout the country.

His Excellency thereafter dwelt upon the defence schemes of Burma which Government have decided to undertake against all possible attacks by water, air or land. The friendly relations existing between His Majesty's Government and the countries adjacent to Burma would, he said, not necessitate any increase in the Army's strength.—United Press.

VISUAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand Entertained

"We are, in short, prepared to treat the film industry as a whole, much in the same way as we have the broadcasting industry", assured the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce on the floor of the Assembly on 31st March 1933. The Central and the Provincial Government have not given the same treatment to the subject of film as radio, in spite of this assurance. It has been admitted that the film is a more effective weapon than radio the appeal in the silent film being only to the eye whereas the appeal both to the eye and ear in the case of the talkie. Moreover, the radio is completely a federal subject and leaves nothing in the hands of the Provincial Governments, while the film is a concurrent subject and the Provincial Governments have more or less full control over the cinema. The film has not been receiving the same attention as the radio from some Provincial Governments". These were some of the points urged in an informal discussion with the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education, United Provinces, which were placed by the members of the Visual Education Society at 3 p.m. at the New Era School, Bombay. Principal G. B Jathar, Principal M. T. Vyas, Prof. Beri and Mr. K. S. Hirlekar participated in the discussion. They explained to the Hon'ble Minister, the aims and objects of the Society and urged on him the necessity of co-ordinated efforts and co-operation between the various government and private institutions like the Visual Education Society for solving problems in the production and exhibition of educational films in and outside the educational institutions. Emphasis was laid on the efficacy of the films in educating the masses and on the importance of utilising the film in rural reconstruction. The Hon'ble Minister was requested to give recognition to the film in the educational institutions and rural propaganda work in his own province and was assured of all possible help in this regard on the part of the Visual Education Society.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, who is aware of the fact that Provincial Governments have no control over the broadcasting and believes that the film is a more effective weapon than radio in education, gave a very sympathetic hearing to the views pressed on him and promised that he would do his best to give the Society whatever help he could for achieving its object.

After the discussion, the Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand was entertained to tea by the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the Society. Amongst those present were:

Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie. Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar. Prof. Daruwala, Mrs. Jathar and Mrs. Vyas.

With the exhibition of some educational films to the Hon'ble Minister and the guests the function came to a close.—A.P.

CONQUEST OF PUNCHCHULI

G. D. Joshi Outlines Plan

At a broadcast talk on Friday night, questioned by Mr. F. R. Moraes, on his series of talks on Bombay, Mr. G. D. Joshi, explained his programme of the ascent of the Punchchuli, as follows:—.

Q. When do you intend to make your attempt on Punchchuli peak Mr. Joshi, Could you tell us something about it?

A. I propose shortly to make an attempt on the summit of Punchchuli, 25,200 feet high above the sea level, situated in the Central Himalayas, lying about 30 miles East of Nandadevi. I intend leaving Bombay on or about September 10, and hope to reach the base within 10 days. During the last remaining days of September, I propose to survey its base and glaciers and gorges and in the meanwhile, hope to find out a track leading to the summit; the ascent will be made in the first half of October and I hope to establish two camps before the final slope to the summit is tackled. All these operations, I am undertaking without the help of oxygen and any special equipment, which I neither possess nor can arrange for easily.

Q. Has there been any Indian mountaineering expedition before?

A. So far as I know, this part of the Himalayas has never been explored and reconnoitered either by any survey party or by any climber. Daring mountaineers like Shering and Ruttledge in their official capacity as Deputy Commissioners of Almora have visited its base. The Punchchuli Range consists of five summits, each above 24,000 feet high, the highest being above 25,200 feet. The word Punchchuli in the vernacular means the five furnaces of God. There are huge ravines, hollow and precipitous abysses on its flanks. In the map this portion is marked as undefined frontier which indicates that it has never been explored.

Q. What is your opinion about Indians as mountaineers?

A. If an attempt is made by an Indian Party, it would afford a good opportunity for training Indians in mountain climbing. If the party is well organised, it can give a good account of itself. On Everest and in the Nanga Parvat regions Sherpas and Bhotia porters from Darjeeling or Solokombo districts, carry out a heavy load on their back and climb fast. They are natural-hill climbers. Similarly, if educated Indians attempt they can make a good name of them.

"I shall be glad to take any youngman desirous to accompany me, at his own expense and equipment, says Mr. Joshi, to a press-representative. Those anxious may address him. Worli, Bombay".

TOWARDS REAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 6).

ly effects of poison and justify legal enforcement.

Real Prohibition

Even presuming that excise crime could not be totally exterminated, the social good of prohibition for the masses of the country remains as the most powerful argument in favour of enforcement of prohibition. The existence of smuggling presupposes a demand from addicts whose number could be appreciably reduced with the introduction of better social conditions that to-day under the world system of monopoly capitalism become so difficult. We ought then to give the greatest attention to the constructive side of prohibition which is essentially a social problem on the satisfactory solution of which depends the ultimate success of the Congress Ministry's admirable and necessary programme of prohibition.

COCHIN ANNUAL PAGEANT

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 28.

Trippunittura (5 miles from Ernakulam) the permanent residence of the Cochin Maharaja was "en-fete" to-day on the occasion of celebration of "Attachamayam" one of the magnificent annual pageant of the State.

Exactly nine in the morning, the Maharaja descended from the Palace and got into a beautifully decorated pallanquin carried by dressed bearers. A three mile long procession round the Hill Palace started marched past the northern gate of the Palace accompanied by the State lancers and Princes of Royal family.

Throughout the course of the procession, throngs of eagerne spectators rushed forth to have a glance of their Ruler. The procession returned through the western gate and after a salute of guns from the royal battery, the function ended.

There was also a grand feast on the occasion and thousands of poor were fed.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Barristers And Law Graduates

To The Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—People interested in the legal profession may be eagerly waiting to watch the fate of the resolution to be moved by Mr. B. J. Patel in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Anachronism and anomalies in the system of legal training and the status of different members is very derogatory. First, the High Court has two sides the Original and the Appellate. To qualify for the appellate side one has to pass the LL.B. degree of the Bombay University, a course extending over six years or the Advocate examination conducted by the Bar Council. Happily with the introduction of the full-time Law College, the latter examination is abolished leaving only one channel.

The Original side has two kinds of lawyers: the advocates and the solicitors. Leaving aside the question of solicitors, there are two channels through which one can be enrolled on the Original Side as an advocate. Those who are called to the Bar in the United Kingdom can be enrolled as advocates after one year's chambering. On the other hand, those who have taken the degree of LL.B. can be enrolled as advocates (O. S.) at the discretion of the judge of the High Court, if they have a standing of ten years as advocates. On the other hand they may pass the advocate examination conducted by the High Court.

Now the questions are whetner the training received during the period of graduation for law is any way inferior to that of the barristers. (2) If not, what are the reasons for continuing the Advocate O. S. examination for the graduates in Law while exempting the barristers from the same.

I think that our law graduates are in no way inferior to the barristers. Then it will be clear that this is the right time to rectify the historical accident (if it is so) be exempting our law graduates from the advocate (O. S.) examination, by removing the invidious distinction between the barristers and our new graduates by allowing the latter to enrol on the Original Side if they so choose after a year's chambering.

I hope Mr. B. J. Patel will receive the support and help from our Legislators as well as the public at large in his attempt to vindicate the honour of our country.—Yours, etc.,

"ADVOCATE."

II

To The Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is now a resolution on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to be moved by Mr. B. J. Patel for the abolition of the distinction between advocates (A. S.) and barristers. The distinction that is maintained is so artificial that the move will be hailed with satisfaction by all concerned. It seems clear from the incessant agitation carried on so far by the members of the Bar for the abolition of this artificial distinction that members of Bar feel its pinch to a very great extent. Repeated representations made to the former Government failed to achieve the purpose in view. The Advocates' Association and the various Law Conferences held, always referred to this long standing grievance and tried to remove the distinction. Some members of the Bar threw their weight in favour of abolishing this artificial distinction but to no purpose. Now that the Congress Government has taken the reins of office pledging itself to the removal of disabilities wherever subsisting the hopes of those who are smarting under the indignity of this artificial and unmeaning distinction have commenced to brighten up. It is a long-standing grievance which if it cannot be remedied now may not be remedied for years to come. Hence it is the duty of every member of the Bar and of every Association interested to see that the Indian advocates are not subject any more to this differential and derogatory status. The other High Courts maintain no such distinction. Even in Calcutta it obtains to a limited extent. Under these circumstances, it is but proper that due steps be taken to prevail upon the Government to remove this long standing grievance in the Bombay City. Members of the Bar qualified in Indian universities are elbowed out on account of the peculiar prohibition which operates to their disadvantage and subjects them to indignity.

The Bar Councils' Act did nothing to improve the lot of the Indian advocates in Bombay beyond merely calling them by the dignified name—Advocates (A. S.) it has not helped them in substance. The status remains uniform merely in name while the substance of the grievance remains intact. Under these circumstances, I appeal to all members of the Bar and Public Associations to lend unqualified support to the resolution now pending in the Assembly and thus strengthen the hands of the mover and of the Government to remove this grievance.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. NARSINHA ACHARYA.
Picket Road, Bombay 2.
Aug. 22.

Snobbery About Barristers Must End

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The resolution to be moved by Mr. B. J. Patel in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly for granting the Graduates-in-law the same status that is accorded to a Barrister, merits consideration.

What has been the reason for considering our Graduates-in-law inferior to Barristers? It is because of superior training? Or is it due to 'something else'? One who cares to look at the course of studies for the LL.B., degree of the Bombay University will realise that it is more useful to the local requirements than that of a Barrister. The results given at the first and second LL. B. examinations are stricter than those given at the 'Barristers' examinations. Previous to entering for the study of Law our students get liberal education which is in no way inferior to London Matric, which is the entrance to the Bar there. Then why this artificial distinction?

Only one who is obsessed with the idea that foreign education is superior to ours can look with equanimity the humiliation that our graduates-in-Law suffer. Because of the unusually strict nature of the O. S. Examination and a very liberal standard of Barrister's examination, students are encouraged to go to Great Britain not so much to learn but get a badge to practise on the Original Side. In practice it is definitely a premium on money which should go. The Congress Government must rise against this unjust system particularly when the Bombay University has introduced suitable changes in the LL.B. course with the approval of the Bombay High Court. Those interested should gather strong public opinion in support of Mr. Patel's resolution.—Yours, etc.

"LAW STUDENT"

Bombay

"Moslem Aukaf"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I hope you will allow me some space in your esteemed journal to say a few words on this important subject.

The Bombay "Moslem Wakfs Act of 1935", although a great improvement on the old acts, is unsatisfactory in many ways. It is a pity the Moslem members of the Assembly have not turned their attention in this direction. May I now request them to study the Bengal Moslem Wakfs Act and bring a bill in the Bombay Assembly to amend the Bombay Wakfs Act of 1935? I can state on reliable authority that a great change for the better has taken place in the management of Wakf in the whole of Bengal since the appointment of the Commissioner of "Awkaf".

While writing on this subject, I should like to thank the learned Advocate-General of Bombay for approving of some sound suggestions and altering the scheme of a very important trust founded by the late Seth Haji Ismail Habib. He has also very rightly established a rule or a convention against allowing an individual to become a trustee of several trusts at once. The Cutchi Memon community ought to be deeply grateful to him for this, and for appointing educated young men like Mr. Akbar Pirbhoy, Bar-at-Law, Mr. M. S. Sait, B A., B.C.L., Bar-at-law and Mr. M. H Ismail, B.Sc., (London) trustees of trusts founded by two respected Cutchi Memons.—Yours, etc.

A "CUTCHI MEMON".

Bombay. August 26

The Tenancy Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Section II of the Draft Bill empowers the Mamlatdar to hold a formal enquiry in the manner provided in the Bombay Land Revenue Code for the determination of reasonable rent. In a recent Darkhast proceedings the Mahalkari of Vengorla sanctioned the minimum saleable value of the tenancy right of a piece of land admeasuring about 1 3/4 acres at Rs. 350 which the adjacent plot identical in all respects with the one in question had its minimum saleable value approved two years ago at Rs 30 only with the higher prices then obtaining. Will it not be desirable in the interest of prevention of such an error of judgment, to have a statutory obligation upon the Mamlatdar to co-opt a local agrarian expert to assist him in this matter?—Yours etc.,

G. A. N.

Shiroda.

Sardar's Lead

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The people of Kathiawar are highly indebted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for giving a bold lead to the people of Rajkot in their present struggle and expect him also to solve the problems of other State

The peninsula of Kathiawar is fomenting with political discontent and people of Limbdi, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan and other places have urged the respective State authorities to grant responsible government. Instead of waiting for the wire-pulling of the Political Department of the Government of India to grant progressive government to people before joining Federation it would be wiser for the Indian Princes to meet with the fair and reasonable demands of the people.

India is one and indivisible and the State's people have shown that they are equally eager for independence. The Congress has pledged full support in many struggles of Indian States and hence the examples of Mysore and Mansa and recently of Rajkot should not be lost sight of.

The Dhrangadhra State's Peoples' Association is giving all opportunities to the State to improve matters and despite dissatisfaction at the unreasonable move of State in ordering postponement of a public meeting at the last moment for which permission was already granted the leaders have taken a calm attitude in giving more opportunities for the State to co-operate with it and are marking time.

It is hoped all concerned will read the letter in the spirit in which it is written.—Yours etc.,

BHAGVANJI KAPASI.

Children's Ticket At Metro Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I notice in your Saturday's issue a complaint by Mr. K. P. R. Patell that the Metro insists on children and babes-in-arms being admitted only on payment of full prices. Indeed, this was one of the things for which the Metro obtained my thanks. After seeing one or two Indian films produced by the New Theatres, Calcutta, I started seeing Indian films with some regularity. I soon dropped out and in fact was driven out by the remarkable orchestra of squealing babes who seem to be fond of visiting Indian theatres. These theatres do not reserve seats, you have to fight your way in among women and children, tooth and nail, you pay higher prices for miserable chairs in a stifling atmosphere and are ultimately rewarded in the midst of such poetry as in "Vidyapathi" by vocal music in various keys from the audience. It is bad enough to hear your neighbour explaining the words and forecasting the future events to an adoring lady next to him without the babe having to say something on the subject.

I do not know if this sort of thing adds to the "atmosphere"; in most of these films there is rarely domestic happiness. In "Vidyapathi" and in "Sant Tukaram" we are told that divine love is much to be preferred; it is probable that aesthetes find added zest and persuation in the convincing testimony furnished by the audience.

The Metro has enabled Bombay to see some brilliant films, not only its own but by a compelling competition others have been forced to bring out the best of Hollywood—I have no doubt the theatres in Fort area will be soon forced to tap French and Hungarian and Russian films, which really are the best in the world; the Metro has given clean seats at reasonable rates and I am glad it is now teaching manners to a class of people who having children are unable to control or look after them.—Yours, etc.,

RAMAN K. DESAI.

Hindustani

"A Hindustani" writes:—

I have read the debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly with regard to "Urdu and Hindi—Hindustani" with a great deal of interest. I am really at a loss to understand what the latter term connotes for "Hindustani" is the name given to the language which is spoken and understood today by a very large bulk of the Indian people and which alone possesses the potentiality of becoming the "lingua franca" of India. This term has been in use ever since the European settlers came into India. The early dictionaries written by Englishmen, for instance, were dictionaries of the "Hindustani" language and contained words both of Hindi origin in Devanagri characters and of Persian and Arabic origin in Persian characters. A reference to Dr. Gilchrist's dictionary or to Adam's dictionary or to Duncan Forbes' dictionary will prove the point under discussion. Even today the various Urdu examinations conducted by the provincial civil and military examination committees are known as "Hindustani" examinations.

The term "Hindi-Hindustani" is perhaps used by Mahatma Gandhi to denote Hindustani which is written only in Hindi characters. But this is no language at all and it is nowhere spoken in India unless it is taken to mean the language known as "Hindustani", but written in both the Devanagri and Persian characters. But if it is so, it is superfluous to add "Hindi" to it, for "Hindustani" covers both Hindi and Urdu. Let this common language be known as "Hindustani" the language of Hindustan, and I am sure that no Musalman will ever raise any objection to it provided the freedom to use any script is guaranteed. For Shah Abdul Qadir Dehlavi, when he published his translation of the Quran in the Urdu language in the 19th century, has himself used this term in his introduction:—"As it is difficult for the Indians to understand the holy Quran for the latter is in Arabic, this humble (man) has written the meaning of the Quran-e-Sharif in the Hindi language". The script of the translation it may be remembered is Persian and not Devanagri.

The resolution of the Congress is the best on the subject. If you want that the Hindus and Musalmans should become one on this question, it is necessary to stick to it. But if different terms are used, there is every likilhood of the estrangement of the Musalmans, and then they insist that they will only use the nomenclature "Urdu" and nothing else.

IS IT TO EMBARRASS GANDHIJI?

Another View Of C. P. Harijan Satyagraha

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

"The Harijans' Satyagraha for securing a seat in the C. P. Cabinet is not at all a wise step" is the view expressed by Mr. G. M. Thaware, General Secretary All-India Depressed Classes Association, in a press statement.

The Satyagraha in the name of the Harijans of Nagpur, he declares, is nothing but a humiliation for the Scheduled Castes. If they try to secure a seat in the C. P. Cabinet by resorting to Satyagraha. He pointed out that when Dr. Khare formed the first Congress Ministry, he did not think it wise to include Mr Rameshwar Agnibhoj (Congress Harijan M. L. A.) in his Cabinet, nor was such a movement then thought of.

Mr. Thaware proceeding said that it was difficult to believe that this movement was started with the sole object of securing a seat in the Cabinet and other facilities for the Harijans. He was inclined to believe that "this Satyagraha movement is more for helping Dr. Khare by embarrassing Gandhiji than for securing for the Scheduled Castes any rights, legitimate or otherwise."—A. P.

FASCIST SHADOW ON MEXICAN GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEXICO, (By Mail).

An attempt by reactionaries and Fascists to put obstacles in the path of the Mexican revolution and to impede the Cardens Government has been quickly counter-acted here.

A three days' ultimatum was issued to all parliamentary deputies by the Party of the Mexican Revolution. Threatened with expulsion from the Party, all the deputies except three signed a declaration against any sort of collaboration with the thinly disguised Fascist "Constitutional Democratic Mexican Front".

General Ramon F. Iturbe and Col. Sierra, who have been expelled from the official revolutionary party of Mexico, have been branded as Fascists by the Federation of Mexican Workers. Behind these two officers are the chief Conservative elements of the Mexican Army, of which Iturbe is one of the most important superiors.

The leading agricultural workers' union of the country has backed up the Federation by appealing to all workers not to support on the demagogic "Democratic Front."

"NO RETREAT"

Czech Army Officers' Manifesto

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

The official organ of the Association of Czechoslovak Army Officers issues under the heading "No further under any conditions", a manifesto to the nation.

In this it is declared: "The head of the State, like its loyal subjects, realises that during the last 20 years a sound piece of work has been done in the national defence.

"The army is only one of the pillars of the authority of the State in the building of free Czechoslovakia. No one may touch this pillar maliciously without punishment. At the same time, no other pillar of the Republic may be touched.

"Those who will be the first to die when the day comes have a right to give a warning; under no conditions must the authority of our State be divided, reduced, or undermined—not through one single deed, not through one single word more.

"NO RETREAT."

"From this position there can be no retreat. In this position we will defend ourselves and die, but not give way, not one step, not one foot breadth, not one hand breadth."

The manifesto declares that the officers are "determined to defend Masaryk's inheritance with all our strength" and demands that their voice be heard.

It was published an officers' journal without Government permission. The Government has prohibited general newspaper publication of this manifesto under the threat of confiscating all copies of newspapers which do so.

SIMLA, August 28.—The Constitution Sub-Committee and the Seva Dal Sub-Committee of the All-India Kisan Committee will meet in Bombay on September 22. —United Press.

MARCH TO SHEGAON

False Accusation Of Goondaism!

Mr. Nilkanth Rao Deshmukh, Vice-President, Nagpur District Congress Committee writes:—

I have nothing to say in respect of the perversely peculiar style in which the "Maharashtra" of Nagpur in its issue of 24th instant has published the interview of the deputationists from Nagpur with Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon. I have to correct one or two grossest lies in report contributed by its special correspondent.

(1) The report that 1,500 to 2,000 deputationists from Nagpur, Hinganghat, Wardha, etc. had assembled at Wardha station is incorrect. The total number of outsiders getting down at the Wardha station, though liberally counted, did not exceed 150 atmost. And even if people who had gathered at the station to see the fun were to be included in the assemblage could not count more than 7 or 8 hundred.

(2) The report of "Maharashtra" goes to say that about 150 Congress "goondas" were present at the station to disturb the meeting. The Congress was represented at the station by myself, Messrs. Sheoraj Chudiwale, Karandikar pleader and Tejram Gahalot. If outside people coming there to see the fun were to be denominated as Congress "goondas" one cannot supress such an irresponsible utterance. We saw that there was no disturbance from any quarter until the deputationists left the station yard. Some people say that further on the assemblage sat by the roadside and some of them uttered abusive and contemptuous words about Mahatma Gandhi. This provoked the non-deputationists and they simply went on shouting 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai' by way of protest. One cannot see how this can be attributed to the Congress? One can't say if these people shouting slogans were declared as Congress "goondas" by the anti-Congress people simply to defame the Congress. I positively say the Congress Committee and the sight seers' assembled had no connection with each other whatsoever; nay, we of The Congress had not witnessed any disorder as long as we were in the station yard. By advance distribution of handbills by me, the citizen were appealed to maintain perfect peace on the occasion.

TURN ATTENTION TO GIRLS' EDUCATION

Bombay Premier's Exhortation To Marwadi Community

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister of Bombay exhorted the Marwadi Community to turn their attention to Female Education, while presiding over the 22nd Anniversary and Prize Distribution ceremony of the Marwadi Commercial High School on Sunday evening speaking in Hindi, Hon. Mr. Kher said that he was glad to note the efforts of the Marwadi community in the field of education. The present day education only manufactured clerks, and did not impart any vocational training.

WARDHA SCHEME

Referring to the Wardha Scheme which gave a new orientation to the ideal of education, he said that the Government of Bombay had instituted a Committee to prepare a suitable scheme for Bombay.

Referring to female education, the Premier said, that the benefits which accrued from it are far reaching in effect to the Country and society in general. He also stressed the importance of discipline in the education of the student.

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Fields and Factories

Unemployment Relief

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Congress Member of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, has given notice of a Bill to provide for unemployment relief to workers thrown out of work in industrial occupations.

The Bill chiefly intends to benefit those who are frequently discharged for reasons of economy or unsuitability. Statistics are also to be maintained of those employed and discharged.

Establishment of free employment exchanges under the directions of Government is another important feature of the Bill. These will not only be of use to workers but to employers as well.

Women Workers' Protection

Mrs. A. Lakshmibai of Cuttock, has given notice of a Bill in Orissa Assembly seeking to protect the health of women employed in factories during the period of their pregnancy.

The Bill further aims at prohibiting the employment of women in factories during four weeks following the day of confinement and giving them benefit at the rate of eight annas per day for seven weeks before and after confinement.

Permission from the Inspector of Factories will have to be obtained under this Bill for instituting a case against an employer, and punishment of Rs. 250 as meximum of fine has been provided for.

No Women Underground

The Government of India have communicated through the India office to the International Labour Office at Geneva their decision prohibiting employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds in India.

This decision which was taken by the Government of India some time ago, signified a formal ratification of Convention No. 45 of the Washington International Labour Conference (1935), to which India was a party.

The Government of India have also brought the convention to the notice of those Indian States to which its provisions appear to be relevant.

All-India Kisan Day

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati has issued an appeal to all Kisan organisations in the country to observe September 1 as the "Kisan Day." Reports are published from various places for the observance of this day by holding mass demonstrations to make the peasants' demands.

In Bombay these demonstrations will take the form, it appears, of protests against the Bombay Government's Tenancy legislation.

A peasant march will proceed to the Legislative Assembly on that day in which peasants from all over the Province will join.

Trade Disputes Bill

The Bombay Trades Disputes Settlement Bill is being attacked in Trades Union circles. "Kranti" and "National Front" have condemned it unequivocally, while the "Servant of India" and "Janata" organs of the Servants of India Society and the Independent Labour Party are also not unsparing in their criticism of the Bill on similar lines.

Demand From Satara

The Satara District Congress Committee was held at Karad to discuss the Bombay Government's Tenants' Bill, last week. The meeting congratulated the Bombay Cabinet on making a move in the right direction, but pointed out that the draft Bill was quite unsatisfactory and fell far short of the demands of the peasants.

The Committee urged that the Bill should be so amended as to make it applicable to every class of tenants, since it is the tenants of petty landholders that need legal protection most. Further the Committee demands minimum wages for agricultural workers. Next, the Committee does not want the condition of recovery of arrears of rents to ensure the benefit of the Bill to a tenant. Arrears should be recovered by the landholder according to the tenant's capacity to pay.

The Committee regards the question of rent as the important question which is left entirely to the mercy of custom, i.e., the landholder in this bill. It is, therefore, urged by the Committee that the present rents should be reduced and fixed at a low level in a proportion that will give a substantial portion to the tenant, i.e., the actual cultivator of the land.

Are Bonuses Part Of Wages

Ahmedabad Workers Win In Test Cases

The judgments in two recent test cases under the Payment of Wages Act at Ahmedabad are likely to have All-India repercussions. The Arvind mills have been giving "a quantity or efficiency" bonus to weavers of four annas for six working days for each employed person. There was also "a regular attendance" bonus of six annas for eight days in the case of piece-workers and six annas and nine pies in the case of doffers.

These payments were withheld by the mills, the total amount in dispute being Rs. 380 and Rs. 325 respectively.

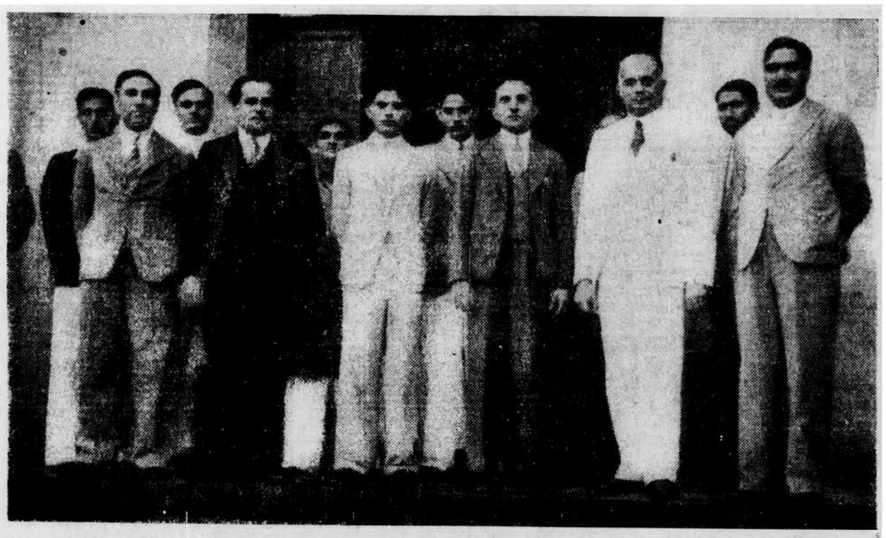
INTERPRETATION OF "WAGES"

The Magistrate, in his judgment, observed that the dispute centred really round the interpretation of the term wages.

Wages, held the Magistrate, are so widely defined as to include all remuneration, the payability of which is governed by rules such as described in Section (iv) in contract with another remuneration given at the pleasure or caprice of the employer.

Basing his judgment on the arguments, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the regular attendance bonus does form part of wages for the purpose of this Act. Therefore, deduction for the absence calculated on the basis of unit of 8 to 16 days is illegal and offends against the provisions of Section 9 which permits a deduction only on a "pro rata" basis for actual absence.

Regarding the "efficiency or quantity" bonus, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the same arguments applied also in this case. He accordingly ordered that the amounts of Rs. 382 and Rs. 326 should be paid to the workers on whose behalf the cases were filed, with costs.



The Ismail College Hostel Parliament celebrated "Iqbal Day" at Jogeshwari on Sunday evening when the Hon. Mr. Justice Somji presided. Photo shows Mr. Justice Somji standing second from the right Dr. Bazl ur Rahiman Principal of Ismail College is on the extreme right.

"Iqbal Day" At Ismail College

Glowing Tribute To The Poet, Philosopher And Patriot

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

"India is a country of Poets and many of them have enriched us with different forms of poetry but Iqbal was the Poet of the Nation. He was a great lover of the country and hence he felt much for it. He advocated nothing but universal love which breathed patriotic sentiments to the core. His philosophy of love was broad-based. It was not a question of one nation or another but it was a question of humanity." In these words Dr. Mohiuddin Kaderi, Prof. of Urdu, Osmania University, paid a glowing tribute to the great poet Iqbal while presiding over the "Iqbal day" celebrations in the Ismail College Hall on Sunday afternoon. The function was held under the auspices of Ismail College Hostel Parliament.

DIED, BUT NOT DEAD.

Mr. R. A. Zakeria, while welcoming the guests of the evening emphasised the importance of Iqbal's poetic achievements to the nation. Though the Poet was dead he was yet alive, and they were not met together to mourn the death of the great poet, but to propagate his message of hope, action and achievement.

In the course of his inaugural speech, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Somjee said that Sir M. Iqbal was a great poet, thinker and philosopher. His poetry was bright and vigorous. He exhorted the student-world in particular, specially to bear in mind that with a firm determination and will, one could reach eminence and develop noble qualities of ideal life

IQBAL AS PATRIOT.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, in his speech, observed that he would be tempted to speak on Iqbal as a patriot. Iqbal was a poet and a philosopher and it was obviously difficult to separate one from another. Iqbal was always critical of the materialism of the west. His views were guided by nature, and he was essentially a poet and philosopher of optimism. His poetry was pan-Islamic in motive and he often referred to the past glories of Islam. We must seek for his mature thoughts in a number of poems.

Sahebzada Mir Mohmad Editor of "Subras" of Hyderabad also paid glowing tributes to Iqbal's achievements and quoted chapter and verse to show that Iqbal was not merely a poet but a living poet, a poet of humanity, a poet of "Vatan". After a brief interval the programme was again resumed and the Mushaira began.

One by one, came the shots in the form of words from those who took part in the Mushiara and the function was enlivened by the "Gazals" and "Shers" and dispersed late at night, leaving behind happy recollections and ringing tunes.

GRIGG WITHDRAWS REMARKS

The Hon. Sir James Grigg (Finance Member), made the following statement in the Assembly:—

Two or three days ago in the course of my replies to supplementary questions on the question about sugar excise I made what must have appeared to some members rather hasty answer to a supplementary question by Mr. Manu Subedar. In the course of my reply I suggested that the Hon. Member had been inconsistent in two of the supplementary questions which he had asked, but as soon as I saw the actual shorthand report of the question and answer it became quite clear that I had myself misheard and there was no inconsistency in his questions. I have already expressed my regret to the Hon. Member, and I would ask permission to delete from the official report my answer on that question.

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): It is very decent of the Finance Member to acknowledge his error and I for myself, and I am sure that every non-official member of the Opposition, appreciate the good parliamentary spirit, which has prompted his action I am agreeable to the deletion of the objectionable portion.

Mr. President (the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim): Is it the desire of the House that that answer should be deleted from the proceedings of the House?

The Assembly agreed.

SUCCESSOR OF JAMES GRIGG

Sir Arthur Salter's Name Mentioned

SIMLA, August 29.

Private advices from London indicate that the name of Sir Arthur Salter is being mentioned in connection with the appointment of successor of Sir James Grigg as Finance Member to the Government of India.

Sir Arthur represents Oxford University in the House of Commons. He came to India during the time of Sir George Schuster and wrote a report on the economic situation of India.

Sir Arthur was also on the League of Nations Finance Secretariat.—United Press.

SUGAR FACTORY FOR AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA, August 28.

According to the "Islam" the industrial development of Afghanistan made a further advance when early this month, the foundation stone for the new State sugar factory was laid at Baghlan, in the province of Kataghan Badakshan, by His Excellency Sher Mahomed Khan, Governor of the Province.

A few months ago, the Government of Afghanistan, through the medium of the Afghan National Bank, entered into a contract with the well-known firm of sugar machinery manufacturers, Skoda, for the supply of the necessary equipment of the factory the complete erection of the plant, and also to supervise the working of the factory for some time.

German engineers and experts are already in Afghanistan directing construction operations, and it is said that the factory will begin manufacture of sugar within one year. The plant has a maximum production capacity of 800 tons a year.—United Press.

MIXTURE OF ADVICE THREATS AND SELF-PRAISE

Hyderabad Congress Leader Replies To Hydari's Speech

In connection with Sir Akbar Hydari's recent speech Mr. S. S. H. Tirmizi, President, Hyderabad State Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

In regard to the present circumstances pervading the atmosphere of Hyderabad, what he has said is not vague. Every right-thinking person, who has any blood of nationalism in his veins, would discard the very idea of communalism. The view-point expressed by Sir Akbar Hydari in respect thereof would be received with cheers in the country. I congratulate him for his pronouncement in the matter. The pretenders, no doubt, deserve condemnation or rather deterrent punishment, but those who pass healthy criticism against the actions of the Government and who are not imbued with any kind of communalism nor have any motives behind, would not care in the least for the threats of the Government.

TWO KINDS OF PROPAGANDA

If one, out of sinister motives, harasses the Government and carries on heinous propaganda against it, drastic measures, may, no doubt, be taken against him, but one, who work honestly and desires sincerely that the Government and the public should remain within their bounds and respect each others feelings, would not be influenced by what the Government wish to do against him. Similarly an institution which tries to uplift the fallen, fights against the Government for reforms and exposes the misdoings of the bureaucracy, cannot be considered communalistic body. To end such institutions, would mean the ending of the wisdom of the Government.

Time there was, when even the mildest criticism of the doings of the Government in British India was considered a sin, but when the people girded up their loins and faced the onslaught of the bureaucracy, the doors of reforms were opened upon them. and now in the hands of these sufferers lies the key situation in British India.

WHAT GOVT. MUST DO

We do not wish to create British India in Hyderabad, but there is a limit to everything. Let Government punish those who germinate the seed of hatred between communities and communities, and it shall receive a response from us in uprooting these evils, but in these days of reforms and progress it cannot subjugate a people through coercion and if it wants to make itself strong, it should administer proper justice and win over our hearts.

Whatever Sir Akbar has done in the domain of reforms in Hyderabad, is before the eyes of the public and they are better judges in this respect. In short I may say his speech is a composition of advice, threats and praises of his own regime.

Congress Worker On Hunger-Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 28.

A telephonic message from Sholapur to "Lokshakti" states that Sjt. Channusingh, a Congress Worker of that place, has gone on hungerstrike since last evening. It is stated that Sjt. Channusingh had addressed a letter to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, requesting that the Sholapur prisoners sentenced in connection with the observance of the Political Prisoners' Day should be treated as politicals.

The letter had been sent as an ultimatum to the Premier saying that Sjt. Channusingh would resort to hungerstrike in case he did not receive a reply to that letter till last evening. As he did not get the reply till last evening, it is stated, he started his hunger-strike.

VADARS AMONG SCHEDULED CLASSES

A deputation of the Vadars waited on Hon Mr. Kher, the Prime Minister yesterday to ventilate the grievances of their society, and to place their demands before the Government.

The deputationists urged upon the Premier that the Vadars should be given all the rights and the facilities that the scheduled classes enjoy at present, and for that purpose, if necessary, they should be included among the scheduled classes.

"INCONSISTENT WITH WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION"

"Favoured Treatment" To Andhras Resented

Interviewed regarding the questions and answers at the Madras Legislative Assembly relating to the correspondence between him and Madras Premier Mr. B. N. Datar, Chairman of the Karnataka Unification, stated that the A.P. message from Madras dated August 18 was inaccurate in that it did not mention the dates of the said correspondence. That has resulted in creating a misapprehension in the mind of the public who have carried a wrong impression that even the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachari has expressed himself just recently against the Karnataka Province demand. In fact Mr. Datar had written to the Madras Premier and the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government had replied to Mr. Datar. Therefore in view of the strenuous agitation carried on by the Andhras and the Karnatakas, the Madras Government revised its views and resolutions in favour of separate provinces for Andhra, Karnataka and other linguistic areas were adopted by the Madras legislature with Government support. The first part of the A.P. message further shows that the Madras Government had further sent in their recommendations in favour of the said resolution to the Secretary of State for India. Had the above date actually mentioned in the interpellation been also included in the Press message no such misimpression would have arisen to the detriment of the Karnataka Province demand. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachari has also openly blessed our demand in his recent public speech at Mangalore.

CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR ANDHRA PROVINCE?

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Madras Cabinet at its recent meeting have formed and forwarded to the Central Government concrete proposals for creating a separate province for Andhradesha. According to their proposals, Madras would continue to be the common capital and one common Governor to rule, both the New Andhra province and the remaining Madras Presidency. The Madras High Court buildings would locate separate High Courts for the two areas and that in other respects the administrations would be entirely under separate provincial ministries. It is further understood that the present Madras Ministry have secured the consent of the Governor to their scheme which they have forwarded to the Central Government. It is also talked about that a Boundaries Commission for Andhra would come out in or before January, 1939. This favoured treatment of Andhras has created deep resentment amongst Karnatakas and the Keralas who had depended on a common solution of the problem for all those areas. They believed that any such move on the part of the Madras Government is opposed to the Congress Working Committee's recent resolution on the subject. This news has given a fillip to a bitter controversy and a storm over the issue will not be long in coming.

FAVOURED TREATMENT TO ANDHRAS RESENTED

The Executive Committee of the Karnataka Unification League that met at Bellary on the 21st instant under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. R. Karant passed a number of important resolution. The Congress Working Committee was thanked for its assurance of full support to the Karnataka Province demand. The Committee expressed its disapproval of the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Lathe on this question. The Committee views with painful surprise the invidious differentiation made by the Madras Government in making representations to the Secretary of State on the importance and urgency of the Andhra Province question in preference to demands for a separate province for other areas including Karnataka in face of the common resolution of Madras legislature and of its own former recommendation. The Committee finds such a move inconsistent with the Wardha resolution of the Congress Working Committee and believes that such a favoured treatment of Andhras will prejudicially affect the interests of Karnataka. The Committee has fixed upon a deputation consisting of Messrs. Karant, Divakar, Datar, V. V. Patil and K. Gururajarao for making necessary representations to Mahatma Gandhi, Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Working Committee of the Congress and the Prime Ministers of Bombay and Madras. The Governments of Bombay and Madras were requested to lend full support to and urge the importance of Karnataka Province demand immediately.

SARDAR AND PARTY REACH AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

Sardar Patel arrived here in plane with Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Choithram and Maniben this noon.

Interviewed Pt. Choithram said they all are going to Wardha to seek advice from Gandhiji about the Ministry as the Congress position there is very critical. They have not yet decided what kind of attitude the Congress party should adopt.

It is reliably understood that some differences of opinion about some important points have occurred between Congress leaders and the Allabux Ministry that will be discussed with Gandhiji. They all will start this night for Bombay.

KISAN COMMITTEE OFFICE RAIDED

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A police party headed by Sardar Madho Singh, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. police, raided the office of the District Kisan Committee at the village of Bhangali in search of a revolutionary pamphlet entitled "Dhuki Dunia" alleged to have been issued by the All-India Kisan Committee at Meerut.

The police also searched the house of Tehl Singh, who is interned in the village, but nothing incriminating was found anywhere.

The party later raided the residence of Rehmat Ullah, Vice-President of the District Kisan Committee, in Qilla Gujar Singh, and recovered a bundle containing 150 copies of the said pamphlet.—United Press.

SIMLA, August 28.—Mr. E. C. Marten, I.C.S., has been appointed Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from August 22 until further orders.

Burmese Press' War On Govt.

Plan To Launch Civil Disobedience Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON (By Mail).

The recent communal disturbances in Rangoon which arose over a religious question but later turned into an economic and political affair, resulted among others in a strained relation between the Government and the Burmese Press.

The manner in which the Burmese papers dealt with the news nd pictures concerning the disurbances moved the Government to take action against the Burmese Press with a view to prevent publication of wild gossips nd onesided version of the stories which were instrumental in spreading the disturbances and communal tension into the districts all over the country and to restore peace and harmony in the country.

The Burmese papers from the beginning started publishing pictures of the lathi-charge by the police on the Burmese people or phongyis or an Indian mob chasing and attacking a Burman but they did not publish pictures of the murder of the Sikh Police constable by a Burman or attack on the Indian houses or looting of the Indian shops by the Burmans and thus they inflamed the Burmese mind and spread of the infection in the interior of the country

EDITORS SUMMONED

The District Magistrate of Rangoon served the Burmese press with notices under section 144 Cr. P. C. and directed some of them to furnish securities under the Press Emergency Powers Act and in some cases stopped the entire publication of the paper Besides some of the Burmese editors were summoned under section 188 I.P.C. to answer the charge of disobeying the magisterial order.

The Burmese press decided as a protest not to publish any government news. statements and appointed a committee to devise ways and means to launch a civil disobedience campaign. In the meantime as one of the Burmese editors gave an undertaking not to publish provocative articles, the Government withdrew the order to furnish security and withdrew the summons under section. This paper and another weekly journal which are considered as supporters of the present ministry of Dr. Ba Maw. fell out with the group of the Burmese journalists and the solidarity of the Burmese press has since then been affected.

The Burmese editors at a recent meeting condemnod these two papers and excluded them from their association while the public feeling among the Burmese people ran so high against these two papers that one of the Burman hawkers of these papers was assaulted in the Burmese quarter and warned not to visit the locality with those papers again.

A committee of six is now engaged in chalking out a programme to continue their protest against the government orders and agitate the public minds in the same direction.

The situation in the country is coming to normal and barring stray incidents of looting Indian shops or attacking some Indians in some parts of Upper Burma particularly in the Shwebo district nothing untoward has been reported during the weekend.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

Loan Details Create Little Effect

STOCK EXCHANGE DEPRESSED BY POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

In view of the grave turn of events in Central Europe the New York cotton was depressed. Details of new loan creating little effect. Prices, later, steadily recovered on trade support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Markets were generally weaker with poor business owing to the uncertainty surrounding International political situation.

Giltedged securities were lower.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug. 29.

Previous closing	8.30
To-day's opening	8.23
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	8.15
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.55
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.52
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 156

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 29.

The New York cotton was dominated by grave turn of events in Central Europe while details in connection with new loan had little effect.

The trading in October commenced at 8.23 i.e. seven points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased hedging but thereafter prices rallied on better support and trade buying under which the market steadily recovered its losses with October rising to 8.27.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 29.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.34/8.32) 8.24/8.23
December (8.40/8.39) 8.31/8.31
January (8.39/8.39) 8.31/8.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

American October (4)59) 4.57
American January (4.68) 4.65
Egyptian November (6.63) 6.58
Egyptian January (6.89) 6.83

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 29.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-9) 2-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 paid and sellers) £19 3/16 sellers.

Dunlop September (£22 1/2) £22 1/4
Lightning September (£21) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/8 value
Forward October December (8 1/8 paid and buyers) 7 15/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (£11 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£193 buyers £193 1/2 sellers. Very steady) (£190 1/2 buyers £190 3/4 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£46 to £47) £45 1/2 to £46 1/2
Iron (112) 112

DISTRICT COUNCIL SANCTIONS Rs. 10,000

To Cope With Rush Of Visitors During Congress Session

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 28.

At their quarterly meeting held during the past two days the Jubbulpore District Council disposed of a heavy agenda consisting of over 500 subjects

With a view to coping with the increased rush of visitors that is expected to occur during the All-India National Congress session in February next, when thousands of people are expected to visit the famous marble rocks at Jubbulpore, the District Council has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a road from Lametaghat to Bheraghat, for the purchase of motor-boat and for improvements to the 'serais' which have been taken over from the Jubbulpore Local Board.

The Council has also sanctioned the building or a road from the Gaur river up to the tomb of Rani Durgavati, a distance of about five miles from the river. It is felt that visitors would like to visit the tomb of the "Fighting Rani" of these parts.

The District Council also unanimously adopted a resolution welcoming the new C. P. Ministry.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug. 29.

Previous closing	4.87 1/4
To-day's opening	4.87 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.86 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 29.

Previous closing	4.87.40
To-day's opening	4.87.12
To-day's closing	4.87.06

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 29.

Previous closing	178.34
To-day's opening	178.34
To-day's closing	178.32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87.12 and then improved to 4.87.21 with the subsequent tendency reactionary on lack of support.

Franc opened at 178.34 and continued steady at 178.32 with no further movements thereafter.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 27/32) 1-5 27/32
Paris on Bombay (13.263) 13.261
New York on Bombay (36.25) 36.27
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 3/4) 0.90 3/4
London on Milan (92.65) 92.57
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (£159) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-8) £7-2-8 1/2
Silver (19 5/16d) 19 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32) to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. India bought at the decline. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 29.

Spot (19 5/16d) 19 3/16d—1/8
Forward (19 1/8d.) 19d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-8) £7-2-8 1/2

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October 64 1/4 and Dec. 61 7/8. The market was encouraged by firmness of overseas cables from America but the trading thereafter was quiet and featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 29.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.64 7/8. The market was moderately active on scattered local support but the business was restricted with operators cautious.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 29.

U S Common New Stock (dol 59 1/2) dol 58 1/8
General Motors (dol 48 3/4) dol 47
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 5/8) dol 33 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 112 1/2) dol 113

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday August 17	£94 1/4
Thursday August 18	£94 1/4
Friday August 19	94 1/4
Monday August 22	£94 1/4
Tuesday August 23	£94 1/4
Wednesday August 24	£94 1/4
Thursday August 25	£94 1/4
Friday August 26	£94 3/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 29.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 3/8) £94 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£11/) £117
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/2) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105) £105
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114) £113 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £110 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 29.

The London Stock Exchange was depressed by the uncertainty surrounding political events in Central Europe.

Giltedged securities came under pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 1/8 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-3) 13-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 1/2
Elec Music Industry (12-10 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (29-1 1/2) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (31-4 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 63-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£28 1/2) £28
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (38-3) 37-4 1/2
Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47) £45
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-1 1/2) 101-3
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-7 1/2) 138-9
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-9) 19-9
Distillers (97-6) 96-3
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-0) 38-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (32-9) 31-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-9) 3-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-3) 20-3
Inter Nickels (dol 51 3/4) dol 49
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (50) 48-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-4 1/2) 30-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 37-6
Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £13 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (52-6) 50
Rand Mines (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (78-4 1/2) 78-4 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (101-3) 96-3
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (106-3) 100-0
Burma Oil (93-9) 88-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-1 1/2
Shell Transport (91-3) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £37 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 1/2) £34 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£128 3/4) £128 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 29.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 63 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Most Sections Marked Down

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

On the Stock Exchange a general feeling of uncertainty created a cautionary disposition and operators were unwilling to transact much business pending to-morrow's Ministerial meeting. Prices in most sections were marked down but Kaffirs finally displayed a better trend.

In the commodities section base metalsand rubber eased on lack of buying interest rather than on pressure to sell.

In foreign exchanges general demand for dollars necessitated official support for sterling.

Wall Street was easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes And Coals Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29

Jutes ruled quiet but steady after weekend and only a limited business was put through. Coals revealed no fresh feature but the undertone kept fully steady. In teas there was rather a dull market. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues were rather inactive to-day, and prices generally ruled more or less at their last levels. Business in other industrials was also on a small scale. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent new loan 1963/65 198/9 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. 99/7; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 112/12 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 119/6 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 106/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/14 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 384; Reserve 118.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref 210; New Victoria ord annas 14; do defd annas 4.

Coals:—Aldih 4/12; Bhalgora 4/5; Deoli 8/2; Dhemo main 13/3; Equitabis 37/4; Mundulpoor 10/8; New Beerbhoom 19/3; North Damuda 6/2; Ondal 8; Seebpore 16/12; Searsole 4/14; West Jamuria 32/9.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 284; Howrah 45/7 do A. pref 136 small lots; Hukumchand pref 75.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/4 ex div; Consolidated Tin 5/13; Indian Copper 2/5; Dalmia cement pref 90/8 small lot; Frank Ross 4/6; Bengal Telephone ord 19; Burn and Co. ord 257/8; Hukumchand Steel defd 2; Indian Iron 33/11; Steel Corpn ord 8/5; do pref 91; B. I. Corpn ord 3/4; Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 99 small lot; Indian National Airways ord 5/12; British Burma Petrol 3/8; Tide water oil 13/2; Orient paper 6/15; Assam saws 1 small lot; Carew and Co., pref 5 prem; Cawnpore 20/4.

Teas:—Basmatia 10; Jutlibari 16/8; Sarugaon 8/12.

Debentures:—4 1/2 per cent Rangoon Municipal 1946 108; 5 1/4 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/8—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Although loan details below ruling grade staple differences, think it sufficient to prevent further decline. Recommend purchases in Liverpool sales in New York as present parity makes importing unprofitable.

New York: Loan 8.30 basis middling 7/8 down to 5.30 for low middling 13/16 and up to 10.75 for good middling 1 1/8 and above. No premium for central markets. Believe large volume will go into loan and futures gradually advance above nine cents. Therefore favour purchases distant months.

New York: Loan announced average 8.30 middling 7/8 inch with premium for better grades staple. Consider moderately constructive but not enough to expect market to improve materially

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—

Although loan details below ruling grade staple differences think sufficient prevent further decline recommend purchases Liverpool sales New York as present parity makes importing unprofitable.

New York:—

Private information indicates crop 1,12,50,000 recommend buying on declines sharply.

Loan announced average 8.30 middling 7/8 inch premium better grades staple consider moderately constructive not enough to expect market to improve materially.

Government loan interpretation seems bearish because of the various uncertainties natural course seems to be stand aside for the time being.

Loan 8.30 7/8 inch low middling 6.70 no location allowance.

Loan 8.30 basis middling 7/8 no location differential premium discount grade staple about 15 per cent below commercial difference middling 13/16 1.10 less than 7/8 progressive bullish because shippers must bid higher.

Loan details considered slightly bearish on accounts of grade difference also have not made an allowance for location cotton weather continues favourable.

Believe loan will raise price and basis cloth sales large price advance apparently crop has lost ground this month general business outlook promising.

Cotton after conferring various shippers and with further loan details sentiment indicates slightly bullish feeling basis and price.

Absence location differential will force cotton into loan think this feature ultimately offsetting other features considered depressing stop temporarily at least near positions should strengthen materially.

Loan 8.30 basis middling 7/8 down to 5.89 for low middling 13/16 and up to 10.75 for good middling 1 1/8 and above no premium for central markets believe large volume will go into loan and futures gradually above nine cents therefor favour purchases distant months.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received cables from their New York friends:

Loan 8.30 basis Middling 7/8 down to 5.30 for low Middling 13/16 and up to 10.75 for good Middling 1 1/8 and above. No premium for central markets. Believe large volume will go into Loan and futures gradually above nine cents, therefore favour purchases distant months.

Although no official Loan announcement to-day, consider probable elimination location differentials will force large proportion cotton into Loan thus causing increasingly tight supply situation, further advance and [illegible] strength near months.

Absence location differentials will force cotton into Loan. Think this feature ultimately offsetting other features considered depressing. Temporarily at least near positions should strengthen materially.

Loan details considered slightly bearish on account of grade difference. Also have not made on allowance for location cotton. Weather continues favourable.

Loan announced average 8.30 Middling 7/8 inch; premium better grades, staple. Consider moderately constructive not enough to expect market to improve materially.

Government Loan interpretation seems bearish, because of the various uncertainties, the natural course seems to be to stand aside for the time being.

Loan 8.30 7/8 inch., 6.70 No location allowance.

Garside: Weather beneficial most belt but reports damage hot winds, insects parts Texas. Price Middling seveneights first hands average location Eastern belt 8.45, average Western 7.90 Wednesday closing. Domestic mills slightly better, foreign poorer. Commodities unchanged; business higher.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

Poona, Aug. 29.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	95	81	...	17.0	—2.1
Amraoti	94	73	...	34.5	+13.1
Akola	89	74	0.1	33.1	+12.5
Ahmedabad	90	76	0.6	18.8	—4.7
Ajmer	91	76	0.3	8.4	—6.8
Ahmednagar	83	69	...	22.5	+11.7
Ambala	96	80	...	18.1	—0.2
Allahabad	93	81	...	32.4	+4.6
Benares	92	81	...	27.3	—0.2
Bareilly	94	82	...	31.9	+3.1
Bombay	81	75	1.2	63.7	+8.3
Bangalore	80	65	...	20.2	+8.1
Bhopal	82	74	0.2	43.7	——
Baroda	89	76	0.1	32.1	——
Belgaum	76	68	0.5	25.9	—7.6
Bahawalpur	91	77	1.5	4.5	+0.8
Bijapur	87	70	...	16.4	+8.6
Bellary	88	75	...	13.2	+7.4
Bhavnagar	87	76	0.3	18.2	+2.6
Chittagong	88	79	T	66.3	+4.8
Calcutta	91	81	...	24.1	—12.2
Cuttack	90	76	2.1	28.7	—6.0
Cawnpore	95	82	...	42.8	+18.3
Calicut	88	74	0.5	96.1	+16.7
Colombo	85	79	T	10.8	—5.3
Cheerapunji	74	67	0.1	355.4	+85.2
Cocanada	87	73	0.8	21.4	+5.7
Cochin	84	73	0.9	56.3	—7.3
Dehra Dun	88	73	0.6	72.4	+10.6
Delhi	99	81	...	7.4	—10.1
Dehra I. Khan	98	79	...	2.0	—2.6
Darjeeling	70	59	0.1	89.9	+3.7
Desa	86	75	0.1	19.3	—0.1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	44.3	—6.1
Fort Sandeman	91	67	0.9	3.8	—0.9
Gorakhpur	96	82	..	38.6	+4.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	70	0.3	16.4	—0.4
Hyderabad (Sind)	87	77	0.6	3.6	—1.8
Indore	85	72	...	41.3	+18.2
Jhansi	83	79	...	34.1	+7.6
Jubbulpore	91	76	0.1	45.9	+5.1
Jacobabad	101	64	...	0.7	—1.3
Jaipur	93	77	...	11.2	—6.5
Karwar	83	73	0.5	78.3	—17.0
Karachi	82	76	1.2	4.1	—1.3
Kodaikanal	63	53	...	16.0	+0.5
Khandwa	87	73	0.3	30.0	+10.0
Lucknow	94	81	...	49.6	+23.5
Ludhiana	96	80	...	7.9	—9.3
Lahore	97	79	...	7.0	—5.2
Lyallpur	94	80	T	5.7	+2.5
Multan	98	75	0.1	5.3	+0.7
Mysore	80	66	...	8.9	+0.4
Madras	91	80	...	8.0	—2.2
Maymyo	80	66	T	20.3	—3.4
Marmagoa	83	76	0.1	62.6	——
Malegaon	88	72	...	12.5	+0.4
Mussoorie	71	61	0.7	58.0	—10.4
Mahableshwar	65	60	1.5	224.7	+2.3
Mount Abu	70	60	0.1	39.2	+9.3
Masulipatam	...	76	0.5	17.9	+0.3
Mandalay	91	77	...	10.2	—2.5
Mangalore	85	76	0.1	105.1	+9.8
Meerut	...	...	...	16.1	—4.4
Mercara	70	63	0.4	101.6	+10.2
Nagpur	87	75	1.2	44.2	+10.7
Ootacamund	61	51	...	16.9	—3.7
Patna	92	83	...	39.9	+7.1
Peshawar	93	74	2.1	3.8	—0.5
Poona	80	69	T	16.4	+1.1
Pachmarhi	76	69	0.3	66.7	+11.3
Port Blair	87	79	0.1	57.0	+8.9
Quetta	89	66	...	1.0	——
Ranchi	84	73	...	30.9	—6.1
Rawalpindi	93	74	0.2	33.0	+14.4
Rangoon	86	74	0.5	56.5	—1.8
Ratnagiri	83	76	0.3	98.6	+18.2
Rajkot	96	75	0.1	18.4	—2.1
Sialkot	93	80	...	27.6	+8.9
Srinagar	80	63	0.1	6.4	+0.3
Sholapur	87	71	...	27.1	+14.1
Shillong	76	62	1.4	51.9	+7.5
Simla	67	60	0.4	39.1	—1.5
Surat	85	77	0.1	35.2	+3.0
Salem	91	75	...	20.1	+6.8
Trichinopoly	99	77	...	10.6	+4.0
Trivandrum	85	76	0.2	23.2	—1.4
Vizagapatam	88	80	...	16.4	+2.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED AUGUST 29.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DECLINE IN VALUE OF BR. INDIAN IMPORTS

A Study In Trade Statistics For Month Of July

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The trade returns of British India for the month of July, 1938 as compared with the preceding month showed a decrease in the value of imports, and increases in the value of exports and re-exports.

The value of the imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 11,04 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 96 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose by Rs. 1,86 lakhs from Rs. 12,32 lakhs in June, 1938, to Rs. 14,18 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also increased by Rs. 10 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs. The comparison of the trade figures in July, 1938, and the four months, April to July, 1938, with those of the preceding month and the corresponding periods of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of Rs. 2,92 lakhs in July 1938, as against Rs. 51 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 1,67 lakhs in July, 1937.

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure (private), the total visible balance of trade in July, 1938, was Rs. 6,60 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 1,27 lakhs in June 1938, and Rs. 5,09 lakhs in July, 1937. During the four months ended July, 1938, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 8,50 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 15,51 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in July 1938, was minus Rs. 54 lakhs and in the four months ended July, 1938 minus Rs. 96 lakhs.

CHANGES IN IMPORTS.

As compared with July, 1937, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in July, 1938, decreased by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 1,55 lakhs. Imports of rice, not in the husk, fell from 95,000 tons to 88,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 89 lakhs to Rs. 77 lakhs in value. There were decreases of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs under rice in the husk and sugar respectively while betel nuts recorded an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a decrease of Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 2,51 lakhs in July, 1938, as compared with July, 1937. Imports of kerosene oil fell from 15.3 million gallons to 13.3 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 56 lakhs to Rs. 49 lakhs in value and those of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76 deg. F from 9.9 million gallons to 3.8 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs in value. Imports of raw cotton decreased from 9,500 tons to 8,200 tons in quantity and from Rs. 93 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs in value, Silk, raw and cocoons declined by Rs. 2 lakhs.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, decreased by Rs. 2,07 lakhs to Rs. 6,85 lakhs in July, 1938, as compared with July, 1937. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton manufactures (including yarn) decreased from Rs. 1,06 lakhs in July, 1937, to Rs. 1,00 lakhs in July, 1938. The imports of coloured piecegoods decreased from 15.0 million yards to 11.1 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs in value while those of grey goods showed an increase from 2.6 million to 20.8 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods also declined from 5.5 million yards valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in July, 1937, to 1.9 million yards valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in the month under report. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries, buses and vans, numbered 642 and 177 valued at 12 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs in July, 1938, as compared with 1,196 and 1,044 valued at Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs respectively in July, 1937. There were also decreases under sheets and plates of iron or steel (— Rs. 11 lakhs) coaltar dyes (— Rs. 13 lakhs), hardware (— Rs. 13 lakhs), paper (— Rs. 12 lakhs) copper, wrought (— Rs. 12 lakhs) and chemicals (— Rs. 4 lakhs). Imports of electrical machinery, on the other coalter days (— Rs. 13 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN EXPORTS.

Compared with July, 1937, exports of food, drink and tabacco in July, 1938, increased by Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 4,60 lakhs. Exports of rice net in the husk, improved in quantity from 23,200 tons to 27,100 tons in value from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs in the month under report. Shipments of tea also advanced from 34.2 million lbs. valued Rs. 2,57 lakhs to 38.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,70 lakhs.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured declined by Rs. 1,81 lakhs to Rs. 5,18 lakhs in July, 1938. Shipments of raw cotton declined and amounted to 37,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,78 lakhs in July, 1938, as against 49,500 tons valued at Rs. 3,20 lakhs in July, 1937. Japan curtailed her requirements and took 34 per cent in July, 1936, as against 69 percent in July, 1937. The shares of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy were 29, 9, 6, 5 and 4 respectively in the month under report. Despatches of raw jute declined from 52,900 tons 43,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,09 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw wool improved in quantity from 2.6 million lbs. to 3.6 million lbs. but the value fell slightly from nearly Rs. 11-1/2 lakhs to Rs. 17-2/3 lakhs in the month under report. Shipments of raw hides and skins recorded a fall of 2,100 tons in quantity and of Rs. 16 lakhs in value and amounted to 3,100 tons valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in July, 1938.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING.

The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British Possessions during the month of July, 1938, amounted to 748,000 and 777,000 respectively as compared with 731,000 and 827,000 in June, 1938, and 683,000 and 859,000 respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the four months ending July, 1938, the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 8,977,000 and 3,132,000 as compared with 3,007,000 and 3,241,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.—A. P.

Monsoon Active In Sind & Gujarat

POONA, Aug. 29.

The end of trough over the Gujarat intensified into a depression yesterday evening over Cutch. It has apparently weakened this morning.

The monsoon has been generally active in Assam, Orissa, South-west Punjab, along and near United Provinces hills, extreme North, North-west Frontier Province, Central parts of the country, Sind, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, along and near West coast and North Madras coast, while scattered showers are reported in Bengal East and North Punjab, west Rajputana, North Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Silchar 5 inches, Cuttack, Peshawar, Khandala 2; Shillong, Raipur, Chanda, Cherat, Bahawalpur, Mahabaleshwar 1 1/2; Sambalpur, Sutna, Nagpur, Fort Sandeman, Karachi, Bombay and Cochin 1.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 29, 1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.056 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.2 degrees 3.9 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.2 degrees 0.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Rain in 24 hours 1.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 64.96 inches.

Swadeshi Propaganda

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha have sent us a copy of a wall poster in Marathi which they have specially prepared, for use during Ganapati festivals. The poster contains three pictures. Two depicting Babu Genu laying himself before a motor lorry carrying foreign goods and thus sacrificing his life for the sake of Swadeshi and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Memoer of the Government of Bombay, honouring the dead body of Babu Genu by garlanding it. The third picture contains portraits of Sarvajanik Kaka, Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Senapati Bapat who had been and are preaching the gospel of Swadeshi. The poster can be had from the Griha, (624 Sadashiv Peth, Poona) at 1½ anna each including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS, BOMBAY 4

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1938

Indian Silk Industry Needs Greater Protection

Bombay Govt. Recommend Increased Duty On Raw Silk, Urge Fixing Minimum Wages For Weavers

BOMBAY: Monday.

A recommendation for enhancing suitably the present protective duty on raw silk to protect the Indian Sericulture industry, was made to-day by Mr. A. P. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay, giving evidence before the members of the Tariff Board.

The present Enquiry of the Board consisting of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, (Chairman), Mr. N. N. Anklesaria and Mr. N. J. Roughton is in regard to Sericultural protection.

The Bombay Government, in their replies to the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board, stated that there was a good case for suitably enhancing the present protective duty. It was also necessary to protect the handloom industry against unfair competition, to increase protective duties on all imported cloth made from raw silk, spun silk, art silk as well as yarn of art silk and stable fibre. There were in all 1,07,502 handlooms in Bombay presidency and there had been no increase since 1934. On the other hand there was a decline due to increased use of artificial silk and staple fibre.

The Government reply further stated that staple fibre yarns were not used with the real silk yarn but separately. Staple fibre yarn, according to the Government, was rapidly taking the place of real silk and was used for borders, wasps and weft.

Substitute For Silk

An emphatic "yes" was the Government's reply to the question whether there was any tendency for staple fibre yarn to oust silk. It was critically competitive against spun silk yarns due to its cheapness, lustre and evenness of thread.

The report also stated that the industry, in most parts of the country, was in the hands of merchants who financed it. The weavers, the report stated, were not getting a fair deal. To a large extent, the wages varied according to the market demand. The report suggested the possibility of limiting by legislation interest charges on loans by sowcars and recommended that the fixing of minimum wages payable to handloom weavers be explored.

The Government thought that the quality of Indian silk compared very favourably with that of imported silk. The introduction of artificial silk and staple fibre yarns affected considerably the market for real silk. The benefit given to the genuine silk industry by increase of duty on imported silk had been offset by increased use of staple fibre and artificial silk yarns. No new factories for the production of silk had been established since the last five years.

Weavers' Wages

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Advani stated that the wages of the silk weavers had been progressively going down. Mr. Advani thought that Kashmir silk had declined in evenness during the last three years.

With regard to the suggestion made by the Chairman as to the feasibility of having a "Finishing and Dyeing House" in Surat as a helpful measure to the weavers, Mr. A. P. Advani said that marketing difficulties stood in the way, if such a step was to be taken.

In reply to another query, he said that the bulk of the weavers was wage-earners and that he would not call them as those employed on term of fixed wages. Wages varied from time to time and were fixed according to prevailing circumstances.

SPECIAL PLANE FOR LEADERS

Sardar & Kripalani In Bombay To-day

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

A special chartered plane of the Tatas left Karachi this morning with Sardar Patel, Miss Maniben, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Choitram and Mr. Master, General Manager of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. on board.

The plane will reach Ahmedabad this evening. From there the leaders will proceed to Bombay by the Gujarat Mail and then to Wardha the next day reaching there on September 1.

Maulana Azad is flying this evening by a land plane to Calcutta from where he will proceed to Wardha reaching there on September 1.—A P

U. P. COURT FEES AMENDMENT BILL

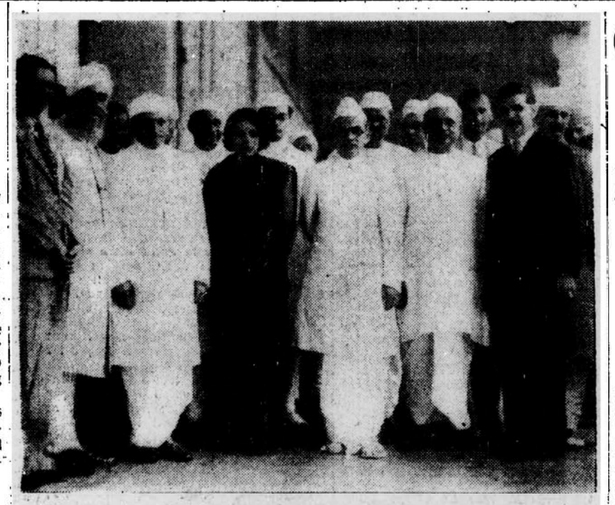
Stormy Session Of Council Expected Next Week

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: August 27.

Stormy session of the U. P. Council is expected next week when the Court Fees Amendment Bill and the Stamps Act Amendment Bill, which the Lower House referred back after rejecting all the amendments, which the Council made in these Bills, will come up for consideration. Government want to avoid a joint session of both the Houses on this Bill, but the Opposition in Council is determined to reject these Bills. Another interesting development occurred. One member of the Council has given notice of a resolution recommending to the Governor-General of India through the Governor to refer both the U. P. Stay of Proceedings (Revenue Courts) Bill and the United Provinces Regularization of Remissions Bill to the Federal Court under Sec. 213 of the Government of India Act to determine whether the U. P. Government is legally and constitutionally justified in introducing these Bills to legalize the past "ultra vires" actions, which caused loss to the third party and to give retrospective effect.

The resolution further requests the Governor to keep these Bills in abeyance until the Federal Court pronounced its opinion.



MR. K. M. MUNSHI (CENTRE) PERFORMED THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE KHALSA COLLEGE, BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE ON SUNDAY EVENING AT MATUNGA.

POLITICAL LOSES 13 LBS. WEIGHT

Ex-Kakori Prisoner's Effort For His Release

Lt. Rajkumar Sinha, ex-Kakori case prisoner, who had been out of Cawnpore for a month in connection with the release of political prisoners in Delhi and the Punjab, came back to Cawnpore from Simla.

Before leaving Simla he saw Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena and other leaders whom he thanked for their solicitude about the prisoners concerned. It is reliably learnt that the Central Government authorities are now considering the question of release on medical grounds of Sjt. B. K. Dutt about whose release the Bihar Government have made representations which were received in Simla only recently.

On his way to Cawnpore he interviewed in Lucknow jail Gayaprasad, Shivaramia, Jadev Kapur and Benoy Kumar Sinha, all Lahore conspiracy case life-convicts and Chandan Singh, a Garhwali prisoner, to whom he conveyed a personal message from Mahatma Gandhi whom Sjt. Sinha interviewed in Wardha.

These prisoners asked Sjt. Sinha to convey their thanks to Mahatmaji, Sjt. Subhas Bose, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others, who even though overworked, were taking keen interest about their release.

In Lucknow, Sjt. Rajkumar Sinha along with Sjt. Kamal Nath Tewari a recently releas Lahore Conspiracy case convict, interviewed Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Jails of U. P about Sjt. Bejoy Kumar Sinha, who was suffering from chronic heart troubles and whose medical report has been sought by the Punjab Government. The health of Sjt Bejoy Kumar Sinha who has lost about thirteen pounds within the last month, is causing grave anxiety to his relatives who intend shortly to get him examined by a board of eminent doctors. While in Simla Sjt. Sinha also saw Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Shaukat Ali.

In a statement to the press Sjt. Sinha says he is convinced that the problem of the Punjab and Delhi politicals is being treated as a live issue. Sjt. Sinha would shortly proceed to Patna to see Sjt. Batukeswar Dutt in jail.

TUSSLE OVER APPOINTMENTS

P. S. Commission Resents U. P. Govt.'s Action

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: August 27.

The right of the U. P. Government to make certain appointments directly has been challenged, it is understood, by the Public Service Commission on constitutional grounds.

It appears that the Government have been making certain appointments directly without obtaining recommendations of the Commission. The Commission apparently resented this alleged encroachment on their sole right to recommend persons for any appointment under the Government. A constitutional issue of importance thus has been raised and the upshot of this tussle is being carefully watched by the U. P. Government. Government has asserted that they are within their rights in making these appointments, which are of a temporary nature and are also "Party appointments" which may cease with the Government itself.

The question of Provident Fund created further difficulty. Under the rules Provident Fund cannot be granted to temporary hands, but the Government have already allowed them the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme and overruled the Commission's objections to the effect that the grant of Provident Fund places them on the same footing as those appointed through the Commission.

Ghulia Bhagavan Paves Way For Prohibition

Bombay Govt. To Follow Up His Good Work By Declaring Khandesh, A Dry Area

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 29.

Encouraged by the success of their experiment in the Industrial City of Ahmedabad and the various other talukas in the Presidency, the Congress Ministry now propose to introduce prohibition in the whole District of West Khandesh. The Ministry are inclined to prefer this district to the others in the Province, by reason of the fact that a very effective propaganda has been carried on in that district by a highly respected Bhil of Morwad Village named Ghuliya Bhaila.

Information available at Poona unfolds a very interesting and romantic story of the influence wielded by this "Ghulia Bhagavan," as he is affectionately called. It appears that this Ghuliya Bhil or Ghuliya Maharaj, preferred to call himself, "Gulam Bhagavan" to denote that he was only the slave of the Universal Spirit, which he characterised as "Bap." He started the movement of personal purification in February 1938, and this propaganda has brought about almost a social revolution among the Bhils of the District.

PROPAGANDA TELLS.

One of the quaintest ceremonies introduced by this Ghuliya Bhagavan was the ceremony of "Arti," the devotional offering of light. To this ceremony which was invariably held on Mondays, thousands of Bhils not only from West Khandesh, but also from the adjoining villages of East Khandesh used to flock. On some occasions, the railway authorities felt it necessary to run special trains to bring these devotees to the place of ceremony.

The most remarkable feature of this ceremony is that after the holy light is offered to the deity, "Janatha Janardhan," the wives who were present would circle the sacred light in front of their husbands and give them the following simple rules of personal conduct." "please do not drink do not eat flesh; do not speak falsehood, be always clean and take your bath daily." The marvellous effect of this seemingly simple advice can be seen from the fact that the aboriginal tribes have taken so instinctively to this search for a pure life, that the sale of liquor has gone down so considerably, that liquor licensees in the District sent a representation to Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health asking for permission to close down the liquor shops, as it was no longer profitable to continue them. The following figures with respect to also one Taluka in the district will illustrate what has been achieved by Ghuliya Maharaj.

April 1938, 2703 gallons of liquor were sold. In June, it came down to 1914 gallons, and in July, it came down to 906 gallons.

AFTER HIM, HIS MISSION.

What distinguished this Ghuliya Maharaj is that Ghuliya never accepted any gifts from his followers. Unfortunately for the district and the province, this Maharaj died on the 19th of July this year, but his widow and his son still carry on his good work. And even now, the Bhils of East Khandesh still flock to these weekly "Arti" ceremonies. A branch of the Bhil Seva Sangh of Dohad has been recently opened in this District, and Mr. L. M. Shrikant recently visited the place to see things for himself.

It is understood that Government have instructed officials in the District not to hamper the movement. They have been asked to help the spread of the same in the entire district. Government is expected to put a final seal upon this good work by declaring the entire area in the District "Dry" from next April.

DOWN WITH UNEQUAL MARRIAGES

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's Bill to provide for the prevention of unequal marriages in the Bombay Presidency has just been published:

"Unequal Marriage" means a marriage between a man above the age of 45 years and a girl below the age of 18 years.

The statement of objects and reasons says:

"The practice of persons over the age of 45 marrying minor girls is in considerable vogue in this Presidency. Public conscience has been awakened for long against the inequity of such marriages. This Act proposes to make such marriages penal. Legislative enactment similar to this have been accepted by Indian States like Mysore, Baroda and Kotah."

KISAN DEMAND FOR BREAD GRANTED

PATNA, Aug. 28.

A novel demonstration by Kisans and mazdoors who greeted the District Officer, the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer with placards bearing slogans "We are hungry," "Give us Bread," has borne immediate fruit.

Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the District Officer, through the President of the District Congress Committee, before the officer left the place. The incident happened at Araria in Purnea District on the occasion of the Officer's visit to the place.

The Kisans and mazdoors, who had lost their jute and Badal crops due to excessive rains and a number of whom had been pouring into the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer with petitions for relief or loans took the opportunity of the Officer's visit to stage the novel demonstration. They surrounded the car of the Officer while he was leaving the place with a request to listen to their grievance.

Hurried conferences followed between the Officers and the President of the District Congress Committee and the grant sanctioned before the Officer left the place.—United Press.

32 DEAD IN ALL IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The Transportation Superintendent, Trichinopoly wires this afternoon as follows:—

"With reference to accident to No. 11 Shencottah Passenger between Ayyalur and Vandamadurai on the 21st instant, information received upto 13 hours to-day shows that 23 were killed at the site of accident, one died in train 'en route' to hospital and eight died in hospitals of wounds. The total number of dead was 32. Thus there are four in-patients at Dindigul, 30 in-patients at Madura and two under treatment in private hospitals at Madura.—A.P.

Cyclone In Bengal Villages

NETRAKONA (Bengal), Aug. 29.

Many houses were blown off, trees uprooted and jute crop considerably destroyed by a cyclone which swept over Raipur and other neighbouring villages on Thursday night. The area is already badly affected by flood.—United Press.

Notices Served On Four Workers

(From A Correspondent).

MIRAJ, Aug. 28.

The District Magistrate of Aundh State through his subordinate officers served notices under Section 108 A. B. of the Cr. P. Code (Cri. P. C. 112) on four prominent workers of Atpadi a taluka place of the Aundh State. The four workers have been asked to be present in the court at Aundh to-morrow.

Mr. Shikhare, the General Secretary of the Deccan State's People's Sabha is proceeding for Aundh to-morrow morning.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

KRONCK FORCED GERRY TO GO WITH HIM----- BUT I DON'T KNOW WHERE!
MISS PANNIFORD, WE MUST FIND OUT!
6-3
GERRY THINKS HE MUST REVEAL THE HIDING-PLACE OF THOSE PLANS---TO SAVE YOU FROM TORTURE!--- IF KRONCK GETS THEM, HIS GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE GERRY'S INVENTION COMPLETE!
WE'VE GOT TO PREVENT THAT!
HOW CAN WE--UNLESS THERE'S A CLUE IN THOSE CALENDARS?--A CLUE KRONCK COULDN'T FIGURE OUT----
IF THERE IS A CLUE HERE, WE MUST FIND IT--- AND AT ONCE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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